THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Recruiting for a Filibustering Expedition Into Mexico—A Camp Established Near Brownsville—United States Generals Connected with the Affair, Etc.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, December 23.—The following is a copy of a poster that adorns the corners of the public places of this city:—

Fifty dollars a month in gold and all expenses paid, clothing, etc., furnished to all who will accompany me as an escort to Monterey.

Business of importance calls me to pass through a country filled with roving bands of soldiers, and for my personal safety I wish to engage an escort.

Address or call on Colonel Arthur F. Reed, Brownsville, Texas.

One reading this would at first think Col. Reed to be some wealthy gentleman travelling on "important business," and desirous to be well guarded against the kindnesses of the many roving bands of soldiers that infest that country between this place and Monterey, but in thinking so they would be very much mistaken. Col. Arthur F. Reed is Chief of Staff for Gen. Crawford (whom I have mentioned heretofore), and is recruiting here for a filibustering expedition into Mexico. That is the exact "business of importance" he has in Monterey, and from the manner of recruiting I have no doubt, unless something unforeseen happens, that he will soon have quite a large "escort."

A recruiting office has been opened on the main street, and from appearances I should say that they were doing a lively business. Soldiers are enlisted, and their discharges from the United States service promised them as soon as the necessary papers can be made out and forwarded. I do not know what authority Colonel Reed has for all this, but I do know that he has not as yet been interfered with by the authorities here.

In conversation with one of the recruiting agents I learn that the party that is being raised here is to be commanded by General Crawford, and will connect at some unknown point with a force coming down from New York. He also tells me that a camp has been established below this city, where the recruits are sent upon being enlisted, and that all the supplies and articles necessary for an outfit are on hand. Enlistments are made for six months at present. Whether General Crawford has any authority for his action or not I am not able to say; but it would seem, from the fact that no notice is taken of it by the proper authorities here, that he must have something to back him up. It is hardly possible that he or any one else would openly enlist United States soldiers, promising them discharges, unless he had authority from the "powers that be." However, time will tell all, and you may look for something interesting from this section before long. It is said that General Lew. Wallace is also connected with this affair, and will shortly be here. This comes from one of the recruiting officers under Colonel Reed, and I suppose can be considered authentic.

Everything is quiet on the Mexican side at present. Neither side is doing anything in the military line, but appear, like Micawber, to be waiting for something to turn up.

LATER NEWS.

General Crawford a General in the Mexican Army—He is Empowered to Recruit an American Division—Excitement in Matamoras—Mejia Levies a Heavy Loan and Barricades the Streets—An American Schooner with Arms goes Ashore and is Seized by the Imperialists, Etc.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, December 30.—I have succeeded at last in gaining a partial insight into the intention and object of General Crawford's recruiting for an expedition into Mexico, at this place.

General Crawford comes here direct from the North, armed with an appointment as Generalin the Army of the Republic of Mexico, and authority to recruit an American division, to be commanded by himself, for service in the Republican army. He has established a recruiting office here, and, I am reliably informed, at several other places in the interior of the State. It is certain that he has plenty of money to back up his operations, and he is getting recruits very fast, considering the size of the place, so fast in fact that if the other recruiting offices do as well in proportion, no great length of time will elapse ere the "American Division" will be recruited up to the maximum number.

It is said that General Lew. Wallace and General Logan are both connected in some manner with this movement, and that they are now *en route* to this place. Caravajal, the Mexican filibuster of fame, is also expected here soon, with a large sum of money, to assist in defraying the expenses of the "pleasure excursion."

Our neighbors on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande have got wind of this business, and are considerably worked up on account of it. The Matamoras papers are mightily troubled concerning General Crawford's movement, and are busy working the people of the city up to the fighting point, by means of appeals to their pockets through the editorial columns. General Mejia, commanding Imperial forces in Matamoras, has levied a loan of $100,000 on the merchants of the city. He has arranged them into three classes, and assesses the first-class $2000, the second-class $1000, and the third-class $500. This loan is being rapidly collected from the merchants, who receive in lieu thereof money drafts on the Imperial Treasury at Vera Cruz, drawn by the "illustrious General Mejia." He has also commenced barricading the streets again, for the purpose, I suppose, of being ready for the "American Division," in case they should at any time take a notion to visit Matamoras. It is hardly to be supposed that they will make a movement on that city, from the fact that they are being recruited so openly here. It is more than likely that they will join General Escobedo's force at Meir, and from thence move on Monterey, establishing their base of movements at that point. However, I do not claim to possess any knowledge of military strategy, and can only base my opinion on what would seem most reasonable to one unsophisticated in the ways of war. Time will tell.

A schooner loaded with arms and ammunition, consigned to a Mr. Harbole, purveyor at headquarters 25th Army Corps, and transacting a large business in this place, went ashore near Bagdad, Mexico, a few days since, during the norther, and was seized by the Imperial authorities at that point. The fact has been reported to General Weitzel, who has instructed General Clark, commanding at Brazos Santiago, to investigate the facts of the case and report. I suppose we may look for something interesting from this yet, as it was undoubtedly a high-handed outrage to seize the vessel after it was wrecked, upon the presumption, I suppose, that the cargo was intended for the Republican army.

The military railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche received its finishing touch last week, and we now have communication from this point with Brazos in four hours. A line of stages runs from here to White's Ranche, and there connects with the railroad to Brazos, making a decided improvement on the former mode of communication by the river, which generally took about twenty hours down and thirty back. Major O. O. Potter, Chief Quartermaster of this District, gave a big supper to the employes of the road on Christmas, at Clarksville. It was quite a success, I am told.—*N. O. Times.*

All in Gold.

From the Matamoras Ranchero, 27th ult.

We translate the following from the local column of our contemporary, the *Monitor of the Frontier* of the 23d:—

Of Cortinas we have heard nothing this week.

A certain Arthur F. Reed, formerly a colonel in the United States army, has publicly opened a recruiting office in Brownsville, and has published notices, offering to pay fifty dollars per month, in gold, with all necessary expenses, clothing, arms, etc., to those who will accompany him to Monterey as an escort. He does not advertise for any specified number, and it is asserted that fifty men have already enlisted.

Comment is needless. It can be seen, at a glance, that with the consent of the authorities, who are favorably disposed towards any kind of hostilities against Mexico, and under the influence, more or less direct, of persons interested in such hostilities, they are endeavoring to produce a conflict between the two countries, which will prevent the two Governments thereof making amicable arrangements. The fact of the opening of a public recruiting office—the headquarters of a filibustering expedition which meets with no encouragement beyond the place immediately opposite us, is nothing in comparison to the many scandalous attempts that are daily made on the banks of the river Bravo by the Americans.

Wonder if General Weitzel will enter into lengthy correspondence with General Mejia and publish another edition of his celebrated Order No. 3, announcing that, at his (General Weitzel's) request, the *Monitor* had been directed to stop telling the truth, therefore filibustering can go on with impunity? But "murder will out" in spite of Orders No. 3, as we imagine the General will find out at a day not very distant.

The most notable feature of the Monterey escort is that "roving bands of soldiers" are in the road to that "City of Hills," and it is to drive them, or whip them away, that the escort is wanted. So they are enlisting men to fight our soldiers, are they? General Mejia has a few thousand here; perhaps they are among the soldiers alluded to.

The norther which blew up yesterday lodged on this side of the river a curious, not to say significant, looking document, which is hereto appended. The document purports to have been issued in the Republic of Mexico, near Matamoras. The Imperial forces have been scouting for several days, but have been unable to find the country alluded to. They did not cross the river, however, which may furnish a reason for not making the discovery. That it was issued near Matamoras, we do not question, and it may have first seen the light in a republic; but fearing that our friends back in the States might be misled, we would advise them to read it American, not "Mexican" Republic. We shall endeavor, however, to correct the matter to-morrow:—

REPUBLICA MEXICANO, DIVISION AMERICANA, Near Matamoros, Mexico, Dec. 22d of 1865.—Authority having been given Major-General R. Clay Crawford by the Mexican Government to raise and equip a division of troops for the Mexican service, also authority to appoint such officers as may be required for these troops, ——— is hereby appointed Captain, with authority to raise a company, to be composed of sixty-four men.

By order of R. CLAY CRAWFORD, Major-General Commanding.

Official: A. F. REED, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Emperor Napoleon Desires to Withdraw from Mexico

NEW YORK, January 16.—The steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton on the 27th ult., arrived at this port this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

The Paris letter of the *Herald* says:—The Emperor and his Cabinet are carefully studying the means of withdrawing from Mexico honorably, and with as little loss of prestige as possible. The Emperor is desirous of doing so by the month of May, if allowed by his own free will, and not under menace.

Important from France.

PARIS, December 26.—I have frequently stated of late that the Emperor was not only anxious to get out of Mexico, but was preparing to do so. Newspaper correspondents are, I am aware, sometimes given to "talking at large," and indulging in very unmeaning generalities upon political topics. I am now prepared, however, to risk any reputation I may have as a historian and a prophet upon the expression of the opinion that the Emperor and his Cabinet are now busily engaged upon a careful study of the means of withdrawing from Mexico, honorably, and with the loss of as little prestige as possible.

From the Emperor down the French Government has come to the conclusion that the attempt in Mexico is a failure, and that Maximilian is a failure, and it awaits now only an opportunity to withdraw its troops and its support from the Mexican empire. The Emperor, however, very naturally desires that he shall be allowed to do this of his own free will and accord, and not under a menace; and he is also desirous that the interests of French subjects in Mexico shall be protected and guaranteed. These matters take time to arrange, but they are in process of arrangement, and the Emperor is himself desirous that the promise made in May last by M. Rouher shall be fulfilled to the letter, that the French troops shall be withdrawn within one year from that time. It now depends greatly upon the action of your Government and people whether this promise shall be fulfilled or not. "Masterly inactivity" is for the next few months the true policy for you to exercise with regard to Mexico.

The Senate and Corps Legislatif will, it is said, now be convened for about the first of February, and it is not impossible that the imperial address may contain an intimation of the Emperor's Mexican policy above given. Still it may not; but, whether or not, will not in the slightest degree affect the accuracy of the statement I have made.

The little barracks which are annually at this season erected in the boulevards, and in which all sorts of toys are sold, are up, and Paris is rejoicing in its Christmas and New Year's holidays. At the American chapel yesterday there was an extra fine musical performance, some solos being executed in splendid style by Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Biggs, and Mrs. Jenny Kempton. —*N. Y. Herald.*

WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES NOT DESIRABLE.

From the Paris Journal des Debats, Dec. 25.

The facts made public in this correspondence (between Gens. Weitzel, Mejia and Capt. Clouet, are not of very great importance by themselves; but they will appear of a very grave nature if they are considered as an indication of the feeling on both sides of the frontier. It is evident that General Weitzel and the troops under his command cannot be more badly disposed towards the Mexican empire and the French occupation, and that our people on our side, by a just reciprocity, are at the end of their patience. "I have great difficulty," is the report of Lieutenant La Bodolliere, "in restraining my men and preventing them from firing upon the American bank. I have given orders not to fire in any case; and this order has been obeyed." Will our officers always have sufficient control of their men to keep them in check? Discipline is powerful, doubtless; but it is impossible to sometimes foresee irresistible causes of really legitimate indignation; and if, despite the orders and precautions of their superiors, a serious collision should take place on the frontier, would it be easy to calculate its consequences? The situation, evidently, is not without peril; and if the Mexican insurgents alone give us so much to do that it may require an occupation of at least ten years to subdue them—as the *Courier des Etats Unis* stated in an article which we republished a few days since—what should we do if we had a war, more or less direct, with the States of the American Union, which, doubtless, we could wage with glory to ourselves, but in which we have no interest to engage ourselves?

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The Question of Equalization—Interesting Report from the Paymaster-General, Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—General Schenck, Chairman of the House Military Committee, recently addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, asking for information concerning the amount that would probably be required to equalize the bounties of all volunteers during the Rebellion. The Secretary replied by inclosing reports from the Provost Marshal General and the Paymaster-General, which reveal some very startling statistics. General Fry, after careful investigation, reports that 1,722,690 enlisted men have received bounties, as follows:—

1,156,808 at $100 each	$115,686,800
10,606 at $200 each	2 121,200
356,709 at $300 each	149,012,700
158 569 at $400 each	63,402 800
1.722 590	$300 223 500

The number of enlisted men who have received no bounties is 728,372. To pay each soldier or his representative enough to bring his bounty up to $400, the largest bounty paid by the general Government, will require $681,197,300. And to pay each soldier such highest bounty in proportion to the time of his service, will require $551,392,900.

After reverting to these alarming figures, General Fry adds:—"I will take the liberty of reminding the Secretary of War that the foregoing inquiries and answers relate only to the expenditure that would result from an attempt to equalize the bounties of the General Government, and if this object were attained, even at the enormous cost shown above, it would be but a partial advance towards equalizing all the bounties, Government, State, and local, which have been paid to men for enlisting during the Rebellion. The subject of requiring the General Government to assume all the bounties paid is already discussed, and if affirmatively decided, the present attempt to equalize Government bounties, if carried out, would establish a precedent for a further equalization at the expense of the Government of all bounties, and this would cost probably thousands of millions, instead of hundreds of millions. I feel justified in saying that in either attempt to equalize, but a small fraction of the money will ever reach the soldiers for whom it is intended."

Paymaster-General Brice, in his report to the Secretary of War, also transmitted, furnishes tables corroborating the figures of General Fry, and makes the following forcible argument against the project:—

"The sums estimated as necessary to accomplish the end proposed, if even reduced by one-half, give an amount of money sufficiently enormous and startling from its proportions to awaken the gravest considerations as to the expediency of the measure, if, indeed, it can be regarded at all practicable at the present crisis without entailing financial ruin. It cannot be urged in such view of the consequences that the measure is expedient.

"Nor can it any more be claimed that justice to the soldier demands it. All enlisted during the war have received the bounty allowance for which they contracted at the beginning when volunteers pressed upon the service even beyond the demands of the Government. The bounty allowance of one hundred dollars for two years' faithful service was quite adequate to the condition of things at that time. Recruits at that day were untried, and had seen no previous service. Subsequently, in a special emergency, rapid recruitments became necessary, and the great value of tried soldiers of experience (and whose physical sufficiency had been tested, so commended itself to the Government that the inducement was wisely offered of three hundred dollars additional to the veteran soldier who should re-enlist, and two hundred dollars to the recruit who should enlist in a veteran organization. It would seem poor justice to these veterans who responded to the call of the country in the time of her greatest emergency, to bring up all classes of soldiers to their level of bounty allowances, ignoring all distinction between those who served a limited period and returned to their homes, and those who by re-enlistment dedicated to the country their continued services at great personal sacrifice till the fighting should be ended.

"It is certain that to a greater extent than is now apprehended, such a legislation will inure to the benefit of speculating adventurers all over the land, who have been buying soldiers' discharges with a view to such anticipated legislation, and who are now, doubtless, covertly pressing its consummation. The large bounty allowances thus far given, spite of the careful vigilance and scrutiny of the officers of this department, have led to frauds incalculable. It cannot be doubted that such extension of these allowances as is proposed will give new impetus and opportunity to evil-doers in that line beyond anything known to the past.

"The subject presents another consideration of no trifling importance as the result of legislation to equalize the bounties. The adjustment and payment of two millions of individuals' bounty claims, if done by this bureau, with its present force, and with its own organization with clerks, would require for its performance indefinite years. It is no exaggeration to say that the payment of an entire organized regiment in the prescribed manner involves less time and labor than the preparation and payment of the average of one such individual claim, which demands, as they all do, a groping investigation through a long series of back files.

"In these cases and in these times it will not do to rely upon the mere certificate of discharge in the claimant's possession and the facts therein stated. Such papers are now so expertly forged outright or by material alterations on their face as constantly to deceive shrewd judges. They must be corroborated by the record rolls on file. Furthermore, clear proof of identity in every case must be had to protect against fraud. These bare statements will serve to give an idea of the magnitude of the questions attending this subject."

General Brice, in conclusion, suggests that if further remuneration is persistently demanded, land bounties be given.

The New York Office-Holders.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 16.—In a message to the Legislature, Governor Fenton recommends the appointment of a committee to thoroughly investigate the cases of the New York office-holders, in which he has been engaged.

Markets by Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, January 15.—The Cotton market is firmer, and prices range from 39@42c. The receipts and shipments are light. Corn has advanced to 90c The market is firm.

—The funeral of nineteen deceased soldiers of Chicago batteries, whose bodies were brought from the South for interment, took place in Chicago on Sunday, with imposing pomp and ceremony. The Board of Trade Mercantile Association, city officers, and numerous civil and military organizations appeared in the procession.

—The army will be well represented in the Legislature of West Virginia this winter. In the Senate are General I. H. Duval, Captains J. S. Burdett and J. M. Corley. In the House, Colonel W. B. Curtis, Colonel D. D. Johnson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Witcher, Captain Peter Darnel, Captain J. H. Bristor, Captain H. C. McWhorter, Chaplain T. H. Trainer, Dr. D. S. Pinbell, and Dr. S. B. Stidger.

THIRD EDITION

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars Loss from Ice.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—It is estimated that the loss on steamers, ferry boats, wharves and barges, canal boats, ferry docks, etc., in this harbor since the first movement of the ice amounts to eight hundred thousand dollars. The insurance will probably cover about half of that amount.

The ice is still running, but navigation has been partially resumed with the South.

FROM IOWA.

Inauguration of Governor Stone—His Opinions on National Affairs—He Favors Universal Freedom and Political Equality, Etc.

CHICAGO, January 16.—Governor Stone, of Iowa, was inaugurated for his second term on Monday last.

Referring to the President's reconstruction policy, he says:—"While I could have desired him to go further than he has, I cannot withhold my cordial approval of the acts he has already done in the exercise of his constitutional powers. I would counsel my fellow-citizens to maintain him while performing his duties within the limits thus defined, with a generous confidence and a cheerful support."

On the subject of negro suffrage the Governor speaks very emphatically, and says universal freedom and political equality must be defined as the two cardinal principles upon which this Government shall hereafter exist. Let us have courage to maintain that, inasmuch as five millions of bondmen have become free, by the immutable fiat of the American people, they shall be endowed with all means necessary to defend that freedom against all who may attempt to abridge it. Hereafter the political power of the late insurgent States must be exercised either by loyal citizens or traitors, or by both conjointly, as prejudice may dictate; but sound policy can never sanction the disfranchisement of four millions of tried people, whose loyal bayonets would constitute them an army of occupation to the Government in the South.

The Governor opposes the immediate readmission of the States lately in insurrection back again into the Union, and says that to expect a permanent or satisfactory adjustment of the Union, with the Southern States still adhering to the pernicious doctrine of State sovereignty, would in his judgment be beyond the reach of hope; and to shield the country from the inevitable calamity of a hasty restoration, the refractory States should be kept out of the Union until political guarantees are received that their inhabitants have abandoned their offensive theories, and their epidemics of treason are permanently abated.

He recommends an amendment to the Iowa State Constitution, striking out the word "white" from the article on suffrage, in order that this much agitated question may be submitted to the people for their ultimate and final decision.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 16.—Mr. Schall offered a bill incorporating the Allen Mining Company; also, a supplement relative to the Thomas Iron Company.

Mr. White offered a bill exempting soldiers from taxation for bounty purposes; also, a supplement relative to manufacturing iron by coke and coal.

The contest between the Atlantic and Great Western and Pennsylvania Railroads was opened with some bitterness, upon the introduction by Mr. Bigham of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be instructed to adopt a liberal policy, either by the reports of a general law for the organization of railroad companies, or special charters to all roads calculated to develope the resources of any and all parts of the State.

Second. That the construction of a through line on the route indicated by the contract between the Atlantic and Great Western and Reading Railroads, with branches to Pittsburg and Erie, ought to be encouraged by appropriate legislation.

Third. That the extension of the Connellsville Railroad eastward, in the direction of Baltimore and Washington, with branches to connect with the Lebanon Valley Railroad, is alike required by the commerce of the country and the local claims of the counties through which the same would pass.

Fourth. That a healthful competition by through lines is required to secure to the citizens of the State cheap rates of freight and fare, and that all railroads desiring their charters from the State should be required to do the local business of our citizens at the lowest rate charged upon any such road.

The resolutions were favored by Messrs. Bigham and Lowry, and opposed by Mr. Hall, without a vote up to the present time.

The resolutions were finally postponed for the present, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House is engaged in local bills of no public importance.

Rain Storm at Nashville—Oil Excitement.

NASHVILLE, January 15.—A heavy rain has fallen all day. The river is rising, with ten feet on the shoals.

The oil excitement is on the increase here, and a great yield is expected from the oil regions near Burksville.

Fire at Catasauqua, Pa.

CATASAUQUA, Pa., January 16.—The machine-shop of the Lehigh Crane Iron Company was destroyed by fire this morning at 4½ o'clock. The damage, however, is not so great as was at first anticipated, as considerable machinery and valuable tools have not been materially injured.

Fast Time by an Ice-Boat.

POUGHKEEPSIE, January 16.—A novel race by ice boats occurred yesterday on the Hudson. The winning boat made the fast time of eight miles in ten minutes.

Arrival of the "Louisiana."

NEW YORK, January 16.—The steamship *Louisiana* has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices are anticipated.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 16.

Persecution of Southern Union Men.

A letter has been received here from A. H. Stephens, in which he states that the condition and persecutions of Union men in Georgia are, at this time, vastly worse than during the days of the Rebellion.

Quartermaster's Sales.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. F. Boyd, late Chief Quartermaster Department of North Carolina, has this day deposited in the United States Treasury the sum of $100,000, which, with former deposits made by him within the last few weeks, amounts to the sum of $701,000, being proceeds arising from sales of Quartermasters' property in the Department. This is the only Department in the United States, as we are informed, in which deposits of that amount have been made over and above the ordinary expenses of the Department. General Boyd will soon leave the military service and engage with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Naval Examining Board.

An Examining Board of the officers of the United States Marine Corps has been ordered by the Navy Department to convene at the headquarters in this city on Wednesday, the 17th instant, to decide upon the qualifications of candidates for appointment as Second Lieutenants.

The following compose the detail:—Major G. R. Graham, President; First Lieutenant R. S. Colburn; H. C. Cochrane, Recorder. There are only six vacancies to be filled, and it is known that there are over five hundred applications on file. The Marine Corps has always been a favorite branch of the service.

The Pirate Semmes.

Raphael Semmes, the famous captain of the *Alabama*, is held in close confinement at the Marine barracks, awaiting the action of the Government. Colonel Commandant Jacob Zeilin, U. S. Marine Corps, is entrusted with his safe keeping. Semmes is in good health and spirits, and confident of being able to justify his conduct during the Rebellion.

Equalizing the Bounties.

The proposition to equalize the bounties of soldiers is not abandoned, though it will cost six hundred millions. Secretary McCulloch is known to oppose it.

The Alexandria Riot.

The evidence taken thus far in the trial of the Alexandria rioters shows that the negroes were innocent, the outrages being committed by whites.

The Pollard-Brooks Fight.

Pollard, of Richmond, publishes a card here, calling attention to what he calls the true account of his fight with Brooks. He seems to fear that the Northern people will believe that Brooks was not sufficiently punished.

An Infernal Machine—California Vengeance.

Judge Field, of California, received by express, on Saturday, a small box with a printed address, which came from San Francisco by the last steamer. Not knowing its purport he proceeded to open it, with the ordinary caution which curiosity inspires, in the presence of Judge Lake, who is also temporarily here. Upon unscrewing and raising the lid about half an inch, Judge Lake caught sight of several little copper wires, and instantly suggested that it was an infernal machine. Further operations were suspended, and the box placed in a tub of water until to-day, when it was taken to the War Department, where it was opened, and twelve large metallic cartridges, with heavy ball, nicely adjusted with fulminating powder, so as to explode upon the raising of the lid, were found. There was a single line written upon the inside of the lid, as follows:—"Last October you decided the Puebla case." The affair has greatly increased the excitement already felt in certain circles here, in consequence of the growing frequency of these belligerent occurrences.

Precautions Against the Cattle Plague

The Secretary of the Treasury, learning that the cattle plague might possibly be introduced by the importation of hides of cattle that have died from its effects, to-day issued the following circular to Collectors:—

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1866.—SIR:—I have been informed that the ship *Sandusky*, recently arrived at Fayal, from Bristol for New York, is laden in part with hides said to have been taken from cattle that have died from the disease now prevalent in England, and known as the "cattle plague."

Customs officers cannot exercise too much vigilance in guarding against the introduction of this terrible disease, and will permit no foreign hides to be landed without first reporting in each case and receiving instructions from the department allowing the entry.

Very respectfully, HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Storm—Election at the Corn and Flour Exchange, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 16.—The election at the Corn and Flour Exchange, yesterday, resulted in the success of the Southern sympathizers' ticket.

The snow is four inches deep now and there is good sleighing.

The Mount Hope case is again postponed, the demurrer to the indictment having been overruled.

The harbor is again partly closed. The storm has interrupted the mails somewhat.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

An Important Circular—Cancellation of Stamps.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day issued an important circular respecting the cancellation of revenue stamps, which will be of general interest to business men of the country.

After referring to the different sections of the Stamp Act of June 30, 1864, he decides that, under the power thus conferred, authority has been given to imprint the initials and date upon stamps in ink, instead of writing them. The imprint must be distinct and legible. If proprietary stamps cannot be so affixed to the boxes, bottles, or packages, that in opening the same or in using the contents thereof they shall and must be unavoidably and effectually destroyed, they should be cancelled in the ordinary manner by writing or imprinting thereon the initials and date. Cancellation by writing or imprinting the initials and date in ink, whereby the stamp is made to correspond in those particulars with the instrument to which it is affixed, is not only the legal but also the most effectual method against fraud, and must be adopted, except in the case of proprietary articles where it is otherwise specially provided. Frequent reports have reached this office showing that the law upon this subject is very often disregarded. In some instances stamps are used without being obliterated or destroyed in any manner whatever. In others a cross simply, generally with ink, but sometimes even a pencil is used, or a hole is punched through the stamp. These and similar methods of cancellation afford little or no protection against the use of stamps a second time. Great frauds may be, and, as investigation shows, have been practised upon the public revenue in this manner. Collectors, assessors, inspectors, and officers of this Bureau are therefore instructed to give this subject their special attention, to bring it to the notice of persons using stamps, and to require strict conformity to the law. If persons, after having been fully notified of the requirements of the statute respecting the cancellation of stamps, and their liabilities for non-compliance therewith, wilfully persist in their fraudulent use, without effectually cancelling and obliterating them in the manner required by law, legal proceedings should be instituted for the recovery of the prescribed penalties.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, January 16, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, with the exception of Oil shares, which were the most active on the list. McElrath was in good demand, with sales at 2 31-100@2¼, an advance of ¼ since yesterday morning; this Company lately struck a new well of lubricating oil, and receive half the oil produced by the celebrated Sugar Valley Oil Company; Dalzell sold at 2¼@2 31-100; Ocean at 17½@17¾, an advance of ½; Sugar Valley at 3⅜@3½; Spencer at 1½; Corn Planter at 1½; Sugar Creek at 5½; and Maple Shade at 4 94-100.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, but the transactions are limited. Old 5-20s sold at 103 for small; 7·30s at 98⅝@99; and 10-40s at 96 for small. State and City loans are in better demand, with sales of Pennsylvania 5s at 86, and new City 6s at 92, an advance of ½.

Railroad shares are less active. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 30@30½, an advance of ⅛; Catawissa preferred at 43, an advance of ½; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 55; 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33 for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Norristown; 50¼ for Reading; 54½ for Minehill; 29¾ for North Pennsylvania; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 29¼ for Catawissa common; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue very dull. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 51½.

Bank shares continue in good demand. 190 was bid for North America; 136 for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 90 for Southwark; 93 for Kensington; 51 for Girard; and 75 for Western.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 21½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28½ for preferred do.; 53¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 112 for Morris preferred; 8½ for Susquehanna Canal; 31 for Delaware Division; and 56½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money has been offered freely on call at 5@6 per cent., and a good deal was left unemployed at the lower rate. The rate is, however, 5@7 per cent. Commercial paper is unchanged. There is an active demand for compound notes, and a premium is paid upon the latest issues."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 US 5-20s small	103	100 sh Ocean	17¾
$400 do c	102¾	100 sh do	17¾
$3000 U S 7·30s June	98⅝	100 sh do	b30 17¾
$6000 do	98⅝	100 sh do	b30 17¾
$100 do Aug	98⅝	100 sh do	c 17¾
$100 do	99	100 sh do	c 17¾
$1100 do July	98⅜	100 sh do	s10. 17¾
$100 U S 10-40s	96	200 sh Spencer Oil	1
$4000 City 6s new	92	100 sh do	s5 1
$5000 C & A mg. 6s	90½	200 sh do	1
$4000 Reading m 6s	85	200 sh do	1
300 sh Dalzell	2¼	200 sh Catawissa pf	42
100 sh do	2·2¼	200 sh do	42
200 sh do	2¼	200 sh McClintock	1¼
200 sh do	2¼	100 sh Sugar Ck	b30 5⅜
500 sh do	2¼	100 sh do	5⅜
100 sh do	2⅜	100 sh Maple Sh	s30. 4·94
500 sh do	2⅜	8 sh Penn R	55
400 sh Ph & E	b30 30	2 sh do	55
100 sh do	30	6 sh do	55
100 sh do	30	4 sh do	55
800 sh Ph & Ch R	¼	30 sh do	55
100 sh McElrath	b30. 2	1 sh do	55
300 sh do	b30. 2·31	100 sh do	55
200 sh Sugar Val	b5 3¼	12 sh do	55
500 sh do	b30. 3¼	200 sh Ph & E	b5 30¼
200 sh Corn Planter	1½	5 sh 1st Nat Bank	140

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.

Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Phil & Erie	29⅛	100 sh Am G Pt Co	1
200 sh Dalzell	2⅜	200 sh do	s5. 1
200 sh do	s5. 2	100 sh Reading	51
100 sh Ocean	b5 17¼	100 sh do	51·5
100 sh Mingo	2·40	100 sh Cata pf	43½

McKILLIPS & Co., No. 30 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	138½	139½
Silver	134	135
Dimes and Half Dimes	132	133
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	par.	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M. 139½ 12 M. 139½
11 A. M. 139½ 1 P. M. 139½
Market dull.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	139	139½
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	133½	134
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	130	133
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	par.	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, January 16.—The Flour Market, if anything, is duller than ever, there being no disposition on the part of home buyers to purchase beyond their immediate wants, and no demand for shipment. The only sales reported were in small lots at $7·25@7·75 for superfine; $8@9 for extras; $9@9 50 for Northwestern extra family; $10@11 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11·25@13 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. No sales of Rye Flour or Corn Meal have been reported.

We have only to record a continuance of the dull and unprofitable state of the Wheat Market noted from day to day for some time past, but prices are nominally unchanged. We quote common and prime red at $2@2·30, and white at $2 40@2·70. In Rye nothing of importance doing. We quote at 95c.@1·05 ₱ bushel for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at the late decline, but there is not much offering. Small sales of yellow at 78c. in cars. Oats are steady at 51@52c. 8000 bushels Canada East Barley sold at $1.

Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and prices range from $6 ₱ bushel for common up to $7·75 for prime. Prices in Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is in fair request, with small sales at $3 10@3 12. Some inferior lots of Cloverseed have been taken for exportation.

Twenty casks No. 1 Quercitron Bank sold at $32 50 ₱ ton.

Whisky is dull at $2·28 for Ohio bbls., and $2·25 for refilled.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Amended Bill for the Protection of the Freed Negroes.

From the Times.

The bill to enlarge the Freedmen's Bureau, as amended by the Judiciary Committee, has been presented by Mr. Trumbull to the Senate.

It provides for the continuance of the Bureau, and extension to all parts of the United States where freedmen may be. For this purpose there are to be twelve freedmen's districts, with an Assistant Commissioner over each, with subdistricts and the necessary clerks. The President is authorized to place the whole, if he deems it best, under officers from the army, and to give all employes of the Bureau military protection. For destitute refugees and negroes, the Secretary of War is authorized to issue provisions, fuel, and clothing.

The important feature, however, is the authority given by the President to reserve for the freedmen and loyal refugees unoccupied lands in Florida, Mississippi, and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three million acres of good land. Each family or laborer is to have forty acres, at such rent as may be agreed upon between the Commissioner and the freedmen. After a time the tenants can purchase and own the lands on valuation—this latter to be determined by the Commissioner, under direction of the President.

The titles granted under General Sherman's special field order of January 16, 1865, are confirmed and made valid.

Again, the pauper freedmen—now depending on the Government for support—are to be provided with such lands in the different districts as the United States may be able to purchase, and the Commissioner shall build upon them such schools and asylums as may be necessary; and from time to time he is to let and sell those lands to the freedmen, in the same manner with the public lands; provided, however, that the lots shall never be sold for less than the cost to the United States.

Another section authorizes the President to extend military protection to the freedmen in all cases of laws making discrimination against them on account of color; and still another prescribes punishment for subjecting freedmen to slavery.

This important bill was discussed yesterday before the Senate.

We speak advisedly when we say that no one motion of more importance will come before the Senate during this session.

The suffrage might ultimately be of benefit to the intelligent negroes, but for the whole race at this time land is of more value than votes. This bill is really an act to raise up a suddenly emancipated race from their condition of dependents or *proletaires* to that of landowners and freeholders. It recognizes the great economical fact that the possession of land is one of the principal elements in the advance and elevation of a poor peasantry. It offers to the negro what the Government has already offered to the emigrant white peasant from Europe, the stimulus of land to induce him to settle and labor. Observing the fearful effect in Jamaica of throwing obstacles before an emancipated race, in their purchase and renting of real estate, the framers of this bill have made it as easy as possible. All can have ground, if they will; even the paupers are to be put on farms, and all can secure the fee of their little plots by proper industry and economy. The act secures the protection of the negro, and really thus aids the white. If the black laborer be badly treated by the planters, he will inevitably retreat to the unoccupied lands, and rent his plot from the Government, leaving the large estates to shift for themselves.

If unjust laws are passed against him, solely on account of his color, he can appeal to military protection, and the President (if he choose) can defend him against iniquitous State or local legislation. If efforts are made to re-enslave him, the authors are liable to punishment. The education and shelter of those destitute persons, now dependent on the Government, are secured by this bill, its framers recognizing in this abnormal state of things a certain duty of the United States towards those unfortunate freedmen, though such matters ordinarily ought to belong to the State and local authorities. We are glad to see, also, that General Sherman's most wise arrangement for his destitute freedmen and for other loyal freedmen is to be confirmed. The owners of the Sea Islands were the most rabid Rebels; they opened this wicked Rebellion; their lands have been cultivated by loyal blacks who trusted to General Sherman's orders and to the promises of our officers. We do not believe in any general confiscation, but in this particular case, the black loyalists being settled on the plantations, it seems just that the owners should be the sufferers. When we speak of the importance of this bill we are looking to the future of the white as well as the black race. We believe that the real interest of the planters is in it as much as that of the negroes.

From the beginning the great effort of this journal has been to harmonize labor and capital in the South. If the two are permanently separated (as the mad passion of so many at the South would inevitably bring about), then farewell for a generation to the peace, the prosperity, and the wealth of the Southern States.

The great use of the Freedmen's Bureau is just this—to reconcile the master and his paid laborer. It is a third power (if we may so call it) put in by the Government between the employing class and the laboring, to guard the interests of both.

The freedmen need some authority in whose advice they can have confidence; some power besides the courts of planters to arrange their contracts, and to compel them to observe them and force them to labor: some department to discourage pauperism and idleness, promote education, arrange wages, protect rights, and force the planters also to fulfil their engagements.

In ordinary times the local authorities would be sufficient for this. But after such a terrible war as the late one, with emancipation forced by the bayonet, we cannot expect the old slaveholding class to do full justice to those who were once their property. It would not be in human nature. The Government comes in for a time, till matters settle themselves. Under the Bureau (if wisely administered) the South may yet heal the wounds of war, and the industrious blacks may be a source of greater wealth to the country than they were in slavery. Without some such administration we fear only confusion, disorder, disorganization of labor, poverty, and revolution.

As a matter of fact, we trust that the blacks will never be driven to the "unoccupied lands." They are worth vastly more on the large estates than as pioneers. But their continuance in cotton and sugar and rice labor will depend on the wisdom, justice, and kindness of their employers. The Government can merely protect them and punish idleness.

Progress of Reconstruction.

From the Tribune.

We rejoice to learn that the good work of reconstruction is proceeding at the South with cheerful rapidity. We say at the South, in contradistinction to what is doing at Washington; though we believe that there also all is going well. It was a happy idea of Congress to send the whole subject of reconstruction to a Joint Committee, clothing that committee with ample power. We trust that committee will persevere in keeping its own counsel, and will investigate thoroughly, fearlessly, deliberately. Let the two Houses meantime shut off debate on the main question, and let the country and all sections of it be patient, assured that a wise and safe conclusion will in due time be reached. We cannot doubt that all the Southern States will be represented in Congress before the close of this session.

But the real reconstruction is proceeding at the South—this at Washington being only the shadow. From every side we hail evidences of a growing accord between the whites and blacks, based on a consciousness that their interests are not antagonistic but identical. It is morally certain that all the fair to middling cotton that can be grown in 1866 may be sold at 25 to 30 cents per pound *in gold*, which affords a net profit of 15 to 20 cents. In other words, the labor of each able-bodied, experienced field-hand will produce, on the average, at least $500 worth of cotton; while the cost of hiring and feeding such field-hand will not average $250. Assuming that there are to-day one million negroes in the South who can be hired to make cotton (and there are more than one million, but not all full hands) the profit on their labor for the current year will be $250,000,000. Now there are many penniless ruffians and rowdies at the South, but they have not full sway there: while the more intelligent, reputable, property-holding class have all a deep stake in the establishment of mutual confidence and goodwill between whites and blacks. And this work, with some local interruptions, is rapidly proceeding.

We have received a copy of the regulations framed and adopted by the planters of Monroe county, Alabama, for the government of their dealings with the freedmen; and they evince a humanity and consideration which were signally wanting in those framed last spring by the landholders of several sections of old Virginia. They might be improved; but considering that their authors were till lately slaveholders, and are dealing with those who were then their slaves, they are even commendable.

The Legislature of Tennessee, we are assured, will review its unwise action of last year and accord to the freedmen every civil right—such as to sue in courts, hold lands, give testimony, &c., &c. And other Southern Legislatures will follow in the footsteps of this one.

Washington letters state that General Howard is in the receipt of letters from his subordinates in the Freedmen's Bureau throughout the South, showing an improved state of feeling between ex-masters and freedmen, and justifying sanguine hopes for the future. Hiring is brisk; and few blacks persist in idleness when offered pay for work. One of the despatches says:—

"The Freedmen's Bureau is in receipt of a large number of reports from the South showing that the negroes are commencing the new year in a satisfactory manner. General Wayne writes from Alabama that general improvement continues to be manifest. The demand for labor still exceeds the supply, and freedmen show a marked preference for living with Northern men, of whom there are about 5000 in the State. Those planters who ill treated the freedmen last year find it almost impossible to secure labor during this, and some have been compelled to abandon their farms in consequence."

It is this latter class who get up negro insurrections on paper, and raise the reports that negroes will not work. The fact is, they refuse to work for those only whom they know as cruel and dishonest—and these are, after all, but a fraction. We have met scores of ex-slaveholders of late, and every one of them had found it easy to hire all the labor he wanted—generally that of his former slaves—at satisfactory prices. And every one of them obtained from his freedmen as much work as he required.

Let the South have time to realize fully that slavery is dead beyond the hope of resurrection, and she will come out all right. What she mainly needs are time, patience, and hearty goodwill.

Constructive Treason—Place of Trial.

From the World.

The recent letter of the Attorney-General of the United States, transmitted to the Senate by the President in reply to a resolution inquiring, among other things, why Jefferson Davis has not been arraigned on the charge of treason, contains the following paragraph:—

The question then, arises, Where and when must the trial thereof be held? In that clause of the Constitution mentioned in the resolution of the Senate, it is plainly written that they must be held in the State and district "wherein the crime shall have been committed." I know that many persons of learning and ability entertain the opinion that the Commander-in-Chief of the Rebel armies should be regarded as constitutionally present with all the insurgents who prosecuted hostilities and made raids upon the northern and southern borders of the loyal States. This doctrine of constructive presence, carried out to its logical consequences, would make all who had been connected with the Rebel armies liable to trial in any States and district into which any portion of those armies had made the slightest incursion. Not being persuaded of the correctness of that opinion, but regarding the doctrine mentioned as of doubtful constitutionality, I have thought it not proper to advise you to cause criminal proceedings to be instituted against Jefferson Davis or any other insurgents in States or districts in which they were not actually present during the prosecution of hostilities.

We are curious to know the names of the "many persons of learning and ability" who are referred to by Mr. Speed.

In the case of Bollman and Swartwout, two of the alleged accomplices of Burr, brought before the Supreme Court in 1807 on a writ of habeas corpus, that tribunal announced, as American law, the following propositions:—

1. To constitute treason, war must be actually levied.

2. A conspiracy to subvert the Government by force is not treason.

3. If a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting, by force, a treasonable design, all who perform any part, however minute and however remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are traitors.

4. If an offense be committed on land, the offender must be tried by the Court having jurisdiction over that locality where the offense was committed.

It was but a short time after the adjournment of the court which pronounced this opinion that Burr himself was arraigned at the bar of the Circuit Court of the United States, sitting in Richmond, and Chief Justice Marshall presiding. One count of the indictment charged that the prisoner, with a number of unknown persons, levied war on Blennerhassett's Island, in the county of Wood, in the District of Virginia; and another count added the circumstance of proceeding from that island down the river, for the purpose of seizing New Orleans by force. The testimony adduced on the part of the United States to prove the overt act laid in the indictment made it clear, and the attorney for the prosecution admitted, that Burr *was not present* when that act was committed, but was a great distance off, and in another State. In this posture of the case it was proposed by the Government to connect the accused with the transactions on Blennerhassett's Island by *collateral* testimony of opinions expressed, intentions manifested, and extrinsic circumstances happening out of the district. To this proposal objection was made by the defense, and the stress of the whole case, as it afterwards turned out, lay in this objection. Mr. Wirt spoke of the objection in these words:—

"The motion is a bold and original stroke in the noble science of defense. It marks the genius and hand of a master. For it gives to the prisoner every possible advantage, while it gives him the full benefit of his legal defense. It cuts off from the prosecution all that evidence which goes to connect the prisoner with the assemblage on the island, to explain the destination and objects of the assemblage, and to stamp beyond controversy the character of treason upon it."

The "master" alluded to by Mr. Wirt was doubtless the prisoner at the bar, who was throughout that long and splendid display, on both sides, of masterly management, legal acumen, and forensic eloquence, the inspiring and controlling spirit of the defense. For we remember that in the report of the trial taken in short hand by Robertson, it was Burr who first announced to the Court objection to the introduction of the collateral testimony.

The discussion which arose upon the motion lasted a week. All the counsel employed spoke at length. Wickham opened; Randolph followed on the same side; McRae and Wirt replied for the prosecution. Botts came next for the accused; Lee and Martin spoke in turn; and Randolph closed the argument of nearly five hundred printed octavo pages. The English language nowhere offers such a full and perfect exposition of the law of treason.

The Chief Justice, in the beginning of his long opinion, alludes to the case of Bollman, decided in the Supreme Court, and said:—

"Some gentlemen have argued as if the Supreme Court had adopted the whole doctrine of the English books on the subject of accessories to treason. But certainly, such is not the fact. Those only who perform a part, and who are leagued in the conspiracy, are declared to be traitors. To complete the definition, both circumstances must concur. They must 'perform a part which will furnish the overt act;' and they must be 'leagued in the conspiracy.' The person who comes within this description, in the opinion of the Court, levies war."

The Chief Justice further commented on the opinion of the Supreme Court which he had so recently drawn up, and extracted from it the proposition that, where a body of men are assembled for the purpose of making war against the Government, and are in condition to make that war, the assemblage is an act of levying war, and, therefore, neither arms nor application of force or violence to sensible objects are indispensably necessary to constitute that offense.

These preliminary and side points disposed of, Judge Marshall came to the pivot of the question submitted, which was, whether an indictment charging Burr with levying war on Blennerhassett's Island, and containing no overt act, could be supported, and jurisdiction of the Circuit Court in Virginia sustained, by proof that war was levied at that place by other persons, in the absence of the prisoner in another circuit, even admitting those persons to be connected with him in one common conspiracy.

It will be noted how completely the inquiry covers the case of Jefferson Davis. That is to say, could indictments respectively charging Davis with levying war, either in the District of Columbia, Maryland, or Pennsylvania, and containing no other overt acts, be supported, and the jurisdiction of the Federal courts in either of those circuits, supported, by proof that war was levied in those places by an army under general direction of Davis, who remained all the while in Richmond.

No analysis can do justice to the keen logic and comprehensive grasp with which the Chief Justice reached a conclusion in the negative, and the opinion is too long for publication in full. We can only give the concluding sentences of this able judicial exposition of the American law of treason:—

The present indictment charges the prisoner with levying war against the United States, and alleges an overt act of levying war. That overt act must be proved, according to the mandates of the Constitution and of the act of Congress, by two witnesses. It is not proved by a single witness. The presence of the accused has been stated to be an essential component part of the overt act in this indictment, unless the common law principle respecting accessories should render it unnecessary; and there is not only no witness who has proved his actual or legal presence, but the fact of his absence is not controverted. The counsel for the prosecution offer to give in evidence subsequent transactions at a different place, and in a different State, in order to prove—what? the overt act laid in the indictment. That the prisoner was one of those who assembled at Blennerhassett's Island? No, that is not alleged. Is it well known that such testimony is not competent to establish such a fact. The Constitution and the law require that the facts should be established by two witnesses, not by the establishment of other facts from which the jury might reason to this fact. The testimony, then, is not relevant. If it can be introduced, it is only in the character of corroborative or confirmatory testimony, after the overt act has been proved by two witnesses, in such manner that the question of fact ought to be left with the jury. The conclusion that, in this state of things, no testimony can be admissible, is so inevitable that the counsel for the United States could not resist it. I do not understand them to deny that, if the overt act be not proved by two witnesses, so as to be submitted to the jury, all other testimony must be irrelevant, because no other testimony can prove the act. Now, an assemblage on Blennerhassett's Island is proved by the requisite number of witnesses; and the Court might submit it to the jury whether that assemblage amounted to the levying of war; but the presence of the accused at that assemblage being nowhere asserted, except in the indictment, the overt act is not proved by a single witness; and, of consequence, all other testimony must be irrelevant.

The only difference between this motion as made and the motion in the form which the counsel for the United States would admit to be regular is this: it is not general for the rejection of all testimony. It might be particular with respect to each witness as produced. But can this be wished? Or can it be deemed necessary? If enough be proved to show that the indictment cannot be supported, and that no testimony, unless it be of that description which the attorney for the United States declares himself not to possess, can be relevant, why should a question be taken on each witness?

The opinion of this court on the order of testimony has frequently been adverted to as deciding this question against the motion.

If a contradiction between the two opinions exist, the court cannot perceive it. It was said that levying war is an act compounded of law and fact, of which the jury aided by the court must judge. To that declaration the court still adheres.

It was said that if the overt act were not proved by two witnesses, no testimony in its nature corroborative or confirmatory was admissible or could be relevant.

From that declaration there is certainly no departure. It has been asked, in allusion to the present case, if a general commanding an army should detach troops for a distant service, would the men composing that detachment be traitors, and would the commander-in-chief escape punishment?

Let the opinion which has been given answer this question. Appearing at the head of an army would, according to this opinion, be an overt act in levying war. Detaching a military corps for military purposes, must also be an overt act of levying war. It is not pretended that he would not be punishable for these acts. It is only said that he may be tried and convicted on his own acts in the State where those acts were committed, not on the acts of others in the State where those others acted.

We are at a loss to understand how any "person of learning and ability," familiar with the doctrines of criminal law expounded by Federal judges, and recognizing the limited territorial jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts, could claim that Jefferson Davis can be legally convicted of treason in every judicial district into which his army penetrated. It is mortifying that such ignorance should prevail, and that such uninformed people should be called learned and able—but so it is.

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S. A. J. SALTER.

The Company, in order to raise a fund to develope and work their mine, have determined to offer one-half of their stock, or 15,000 shares, to the public for sale.

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This Company own the Boyd and Hunter Gold and Silver Mine, situate in Smoky Valley District, eight miles south of the city of Austin, Reese River country, Lander county, State of Nevada; contains 1400 lineal feet and is reputed one of the best undeveloped mines in the State.

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This Company has organized for work, and not stock manufacturing.

Professor Silliman and others say that Reese River ore averages $250 per ton. The Company expect in a short time to mine at least twenty-five tons of ore per day, and if this ore averages $200 per ton, the earnings will be $1,500 000 in bullion per annum, which is considered a safe estimate.

There is believed to be no instance on record of failure in this section, where silver mining companies have commenced operations with the requisite development fund on with fair surface indications to begin with; success in this enterprise may be confidently predicted. (12 30 smw12t

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NORTH CAROLINA.

The Land of this Company consists of 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte, on a branch of Sugar Creek, which stream furnishes good water-power for grinding the ores. This Mine was first opened in 1838 by a man named Carson, who worked it successfully for a number of years. He died in the town of Charlotte, in 1846, worth over half a million dollars.

Two shafts have been sunk on this property, one of them feet, the other 60 feet, on different veins, averaging from two to three feet in thickness, which veins still continue on down increasing in width and richness. These shafts are in good order, and ore can be readily taken out at any time. Other veins have been discovered on this property, and tested, and proved to be very rich in gold. The ores of this mine are known as the brown ore, and very rich, yielding readily $1 per bushel. This is believed to be one of the best and most certain mines in the State, on account of the abundance and quality of the ore, and the ease with which it is obtained and reduced. This property has been worked by Major Z. A. Grier from 1840 to the breaking out of the war. This Company have purchased this property, and intend to erect machinery and put the mines in immediate operation. The many advantages of this mine over the mines of Colorado and Nevada can hardly be estimated. It is more readily reached, and has abundance of fuel, with cheap labor. It can be worked all the year, and not, as in the case of Colorado and Nevada, be compelled to lie idle for three or four months in consequence of the severity of the winter.

This mine having been worked for a long time, proved to be a rich paying one. We do not, therefore, have to incur the risk there is in an undeveloped property, but can count on large and immediate returns on the investments. Having an ore that readily yields ten dollars per bushel, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining in this locality, and absence of proper machinery, ten tons of this ore can be taken out daily from every shaft opened. Estimating, say fifteen bushels to the ton, the daily yield will be fifteen hundred dollars from one shaft, allowing three hundred dollars per day for expenses. The net product will be $1200 per day; counting 300 working days to the year, the yearly proceeds will be $360,000, which yield can be largely increased by extending the works. This is considered a very low estimate of the capacity of this mine by experienced miners of that locality. The Assayer of the United States Mint at Charlotte, in speaking of this property, says it has few equals in productiveness in that country, and with proper management and machinery the above product can be doubled.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Price and Par Value of each Share.....$10

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

Books for Subscription now open at No 407 WALNUT Street, Room No. 2, first floor, where further information will be given.

11 J. HOPKINS TARR, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS.—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 1 2 1m

TEAS, &c.

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cigars.

Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter.

Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, Etc.

Navy Messes put up with care.

A. 1NO. 118 S. SECOND Street.

1 3 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

LAST PROCLAMATION TO THE PUBLIC!—WILLIAM INGRAM, Tea Dealer, No 43 S. SECOND Street, has sold out his entire stock at war prices, and now that the Rebellion is over and peace proclaimed, we can sell at 75 to 100 per cent. less than former prices. Having this day received a large supply of very fine Teas of all grades, from 40 cents to $1 50 a pound; Coffees from 28 to 40 cents a pound. Call and examine our fresh Teas. 7 31y

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS,

1 24 wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 9

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS AND SAVANNAH DIRECT.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS FORTY DOLLARS. $40.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP MISSOURI,

JAMES SHERMAN, Commander,

Will sail from NEW YORK, SATURDAY, January 20, carrying passengers at above low rates.

The well-known and popular steamship MATANZAS, WILLIAM LEISEGANG, Commander, will follow January 27.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—Weekly Line.

The splendid new steamship SAN JACINTO, Captain Loveland, will sail Saturday, January 20, and be succeeded by the SAN SALVADOR, Captain Atkins, Saturday, January 27.

For Tickets apply to

H. L. LEAF,

No. 320 CHESNUT STREET.

GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling Green, New York. 11

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD OPEN.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after Monday next (8th of January) the steamers of the OLD BAY LINE will leave BALTIMORE for FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK at 5½ o'clock P. M.

We now offer to the public, by this route, unsurpassed accommodations, in having two such steamers as the THOMAS KELSO and ADELAIDE.

Passengers leaving Baltimore at 5½ o'clock P. M. will arrive at Norfolk in time to connect with the James River steamers for CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad being now open, this is the only line by which connections can be made with the Portsmouth for Suffolk, Blackwater, Edenton, Plymouth, Weldon, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern, Wilmington, and all points on the great Southern route.

Passengers going to any point south of Norfolk will find this to be the most *expeditious* and the *cheapest* route.

Fare from Philadelphia to Fortress Monroe.....$7 25
" " Norfolk.....7 75
" " City Point.....10 25
" " Richmond.....10 25

Through tickets from Baltimore to Weldon, N. C., $12 only.

Through Tickets can be obtained at all the depots of the principal Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, and Washington City, D. C.

Be particular to procure tickets by the old-established BAY LINE!

State Rooms and Meals extra.

The State Room accommodations are unsurpassed and the table well supplied.

Passengers taking the 8 A. M. train from New York have ample time to dine in Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 9·15 or 11·30 A. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Washington at 1 15 P. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers and their baggage transported free between railroad depots and steamers.

M. N. FAILS, President.

R. D. JAMAR General Passenger Agent, Phila.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

"HIBERNIA." "COLUMBIA."
"CALEDONIA." "CAMBRIA."
"BRITANNIA." "INDIA."

Steam to LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS.....$90, $86, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

Steamship "CALEDONIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 20.

THE PAID CERTIFICATES

issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from

ALL PARTS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,

Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."

1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing EVERY WEEK, carrying the U. S. Mail.

EDINBURGH, Wednesday, January 10.
CITY OF BALTIMORE Saturday, January 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, January 24.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, January 27.

At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$90·00 Steerage.....$30·00
First Cabin to London 95 00 Steerage to London.....34·00
First Cabin to Paris...105·00 Steerage to Paris.....40·00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every SATURDAY, payable in gold. Passage by the mid week steamers, payable in United States currency.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $90, Steerage $35; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 111 WALNUT St t. Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Cor. of FOURTH and RACE Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

Window and Plate Glass,

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Zinc Paints, Putty, etc

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and Consumers supplied at [10 20 3m

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

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MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

HARNESS ORNAMENTS,

No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story),

ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.

ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,

Of any Special Design made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2 tuthslm*

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Neck ties, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 9 15 1y

ORLEANS HOUSE,

No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

J. STEPPACHER,

PROPRIETOR,

Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER STREET

And No. 141 DOCK STREET,

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 9 14m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE ON VESSELS, CARGO, and FREIGHT, To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally, On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$93,000 00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	124 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, '67	
	Treasury Notes	94 305 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	99 666
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$998 569 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 97
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,936 39
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 87
		$1,253 549 28

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

A FIRST-CLASS SNOW STORM.—Hail commenced to fall early last evening, but soon snow flakes came down thick and fast. By ten o'clock the white mantle of winter was nearly four inches deep. The merry jingling of sleigh-bells made some of the streets quite musical. The severe cold weather of Sunday night and during the early part of yesterday prepared the foundation for a first-class sleighing season. The snow, however, has spoiled the sport of the skaters, and the parks will be deserted for some days. If we could have a covered park in this city, such as they have in Montreal and all other Canadian cities, it would pay handsomely. Owing to the heavy snow-storm of last evening the various trains on the different lines of railroads running from this city were unable to leave on their regular schedule time. The 11·10 P. M. train on the Pennsylvania Railroad did not succeed in getting out of the depot until 12·15 o'clock, one hour and five minutes behind the regular time. The New York train going South was one hour and twenty minutes behind time. A large number of laborers, with shovels, cleaned the track for some distance in order to enable the trains to start. The city passenger railways also experienced great difficulty in making their regular trips. On the Market street line the last car that succeeded in getting through without much difficulty was No. 51. The passengers in the cars following were compelled to get out and aid in pushing the vehicles up the steep grade west of the permanent bridge.

THE HOSPITAL RECORD.—A brakesman upon the Baltimore railroad, coming up in the 9·25 A. M. train yesterday morning, fell from the train at Chester. The cars passed over him, cutting off an arm and both feet.

A boy named John Lehro was run down last evening by a fire apparatus in Germantown avenue, corner of Oxford street. He was badly hurt about the head.

Charles Lynch, aged twenty years, residing at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, was admitted into the Hospital with his left foot badly crushed by a train of coal cars.

A man named Owen McNally was admitted with his right shoulder-blade broken. McNally states that he was knocked down at an early hour yesterday morning, by some unknown person, on Washington street, near the Baltimore depot, and robbed of his pocket-book, containing the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

COLLECTION OF WATER RENTS.—The duplicate of water rents for 1866 has just been completed, and the Register of Water is now engaged in receiving the rents for the present year. The following is the amount to be paid by each ward:—

Wards.	*Amount.*	*Wards.*	*Amount.*
First	$24,617 25	Fourteenth	$30,312 00
Second	28,099 25	Fifteenth	50,349 00
Third	17,074 00	Sixteenth	21,560 25
Fourth	17,919 75	Seventeenth	18 926 25
Fifth	27,224 25	Eighteenth	24 501 50
Sixth	31,341 00	Nineteenth	35 526 50
Seventh	32,245 00	Twentieth	52 767 50
Eighth	33,114 00	Twenty-first	3 258 00
Ninth	28 877 00	Twenty-third	527 00
Tenth	28 634 50	Twenty-fourth	18 144 46
Eleventh	17,711 50	Twenty-fifth	4 443 00
Twelfth	18 699 25	Twenty-sixth	23 630 00
Thirteenth	26,514 50		
Total			$615,350 25

BURGLAR CAPTURED.—James Riley had a hearing yesterday afternoon, charged with three burglaries. He was arrested by Detective Taggart, coming from a house at Ninth and Wallace streets. Mr. Taggart entered the house, searched the prisoner's room, and found two pawn tickets, a pair of pants, and a pocket diary. On the pawn tickets Taggart recovered a couple of overcoats and some silverware. Complaints having been entered by Mr. William Ayres, No. 808 North Eighth street, and Mr. W. H. Bitting, No. 623 North Tenth street, that their dwelling-houses had been entered and robbed, the detective suspected that some of the articles belonged to the above-named gentlemen. He notified them to be present at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Ayres identified two of the overcoats as his property, and Mr. Bitting identified the diary as his own. Riley was committed to answer.

MEETING OF YOUNG MEN.—A large meeting was held last evening in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets, composed principally of young men, representatives from the different churches throughout the city. The object of the meeting was the formation of an association for the moral and intellectual improvement of young men in that section of the city. The committee on name made their report, and recommended the word "Union" as the name of the association. The name of "Social Union" was finally adopted as the one which should designate the association. A nomination of officers then took place, resulting as follows:—President, Colonel D. W. C. Moore, of the Second Reformed Dutch Church. Vice-Presidents, J. Poland Baptist, E. T. Middleton. Secretary, William M. Abbey.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held yesterday morning, President Kneass in the chair. A resolution directing the widening of Girard avenue and Poplar street, in the Twentieth Ward, was read and referred to a committee. The committee on petition for a sewer on Hamilton street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Board of Surveys recommend the construction of a circular brick culvert, two feet nine inches inside diameter, in Hamilton street, with an inlet and one manhole; whole length about four hundred and forty feet. Several objections were made, but the resolution passed finally. After the transaction of business of minor importance the Board adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY.—The sixteenth anniversary of the Union School and Children's Home took place last evening in St. Andrew's Church, Eighth street, above Spruce. A hymn was sung by the little ones belonging to the Home, which was followed by the reading of the reports for the past year by Mr. George Duncan, Jr., Secretary. The total amount received was $8699·83, all of which has been expended. The bills remaining unpaid amount to $1942·78. During the year seventy-nine children were admitted into the Home, sixty-five were placed out, and forty-four returned to their parents or friends. Brief but interesting addresses were made by Rev. Messrs Beadle, Boardman, Bringhurst, and John M. Maris, Esq.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF BONDS.—A colored man named Herrmann was arraigned last evening at the Central Station, charged with robbing his father of a Government bond and other property, valued in all at about one hundred dollars. It appears that some months ago the house of the elder Herrmann was entered and robbed of a trunk containing the bond, etc. He took the precaution to notify the officers of the Mint of the fact, and asked that if a registered bond of the description he gave be offered to hold on to the party who presented it. A few days since the bond was brought to the desk to be cashed. The person who offered it, on being questioned, stated that he had purchased it indirectly from Herrmann. The accused was thereupon arrested and committed to answer.

M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia M. E. Sunday School Society was held last evening in the lecture room of Trinity M. E. Church, Eighth street, above Race. The President, Coleman Heiskell, occupied the chair. About twenty delegates were present, representing a like number of Sunday Schools. Several of the delegates gave very interesting accounts of the progress that had been made during the past year in the schools that they represented.

LARCENY CASES.—Three women were charged yesterday afternoon with the larceny of seventy-six dollars, the property of Nicholas Balford. They were committed for a further hearing. A man named James Fleming was committed by Alderman Beitler last evening on suspicion of having stolen a shawl.

CONSPIRING TO STEAL.—Yesterday afternoon Sergeant Welsh, in passing the corner of Second and Brown streets, observed a man and boy whose movements excited his suspicions. He followed them down to Chesnut street, and saw the boy on the way make several attempts to steal goods from the fronts of stores. He arrested them and took them before Recorder Eneu, who committed them to answer the charge of conspiring to steal. On the person of the man a heavy black-jack was found, and some skeleton keys. He gave the name of James Kabarra, the boy that of Joseph Smith.

OPEN CHANNEL.—The channel in the Delaware is still open, notwithstanding the increased coldness in the air. The change, indeed, was very sudden. Sunday morning was so warm that an overcoat was rather burdensome than otherwise. Sunday night found every drop of exposed water as hard as glass. Yesterday brought no thaw with it, but the vessels going up and down the river have thus far kept it open.

FIRES.—The roof of the foundry on Lawrence street, above Oxford, occupied by Messrs. Flesh & Roeper, was considerably damaged by fire about five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Francisville public school-house, located on Seventeenth street, above Coates, Fifteenth Ward, was slightly damaged by fire about half-past six o'clock last evening.

THE SABBATH—MEETING OF THE CLERGY.—An adjourned meeting will be held this evening by the clergy and laity at the Baptist church, Broad and Arch streets, relative to the proper observance of the Sabbath.

HARD ON THE BIRDS.—It is feared that during the very severe cold weather within the past fortnight all the partridges in this latitude were frozen to death.

The Confederate Loan—Letter from W. E. Baxter, M. P.

To the Editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*.—Sir:—I am surprised to see my name in a list of British subscribers to the Confederate Loan, which has been circulated on your side the Atlantic. During the last four years I have been one of the most ardent sympathizers with the Northern people in their struggle to vindicate the principles of free, constitutional government, assailed by the slave-owning aristocracy of the South, who had too long been dominant in your great Republic, and who, when beaten at the polls, attempted by insurrection to destroy one of the best Governments in the world. Never for a moment did I lose faith in the ability of the Northern States to put down a rebellion the most unjustifiable in history, and I rejoice to think that their triumph has not only strengthened and consolidated the power of the Union, but has given an impetus to liberty all over the world. The struggle has all along appeared to me so important that my mind has been engrossed by it almost to the exclusion of British politics, and these being my sentiments, openly proclaimed in public ever since the commencement of the war, to say nothing of the folly of the investment, I would just as soon have subscribed to assist the despots of Europe or the Emperor of China as have given a shilling in aid of a cause, the success of which would have been the greatest calamity that ever befell America. I am, sir your obedient servant,

W. E. BAXTER,
M. P. for the Montrose District of Burghs.
Dundee, December 23, 1865.

The Cotton Crop of Illinois.

The remarkable increase within four years in the shipments of cotton from points in Southern Illinois is shown from the facts that the shipments from nine of the stations on the Illinois Central Railroad amounted in 1862 to 6770 pounds and in 1865 to 1,581,400 pounds. The following figures show the constant and rapid increase:—

Year.	*Pounds.*
1862	6,770
1863	91 507
1864	334,480
1865	1,581,400

The yield for 1865 is equal to three thousand bales, worth over half a million of dollars.

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON TURNED PLANTER.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says that Miss Charlotte Thompson, who is now playing a most successful engagement at the Mobile Theatre, has purchased a very large and desirable plantation near that city; and we also hear that it is her intention to make that city her permanent place of residence.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS EVENING
will be presented
THE THRILLING NAUTICAL DRAMA,
RED ROVER,
OR THE
MUTINY ON THE DOLPHIN,
which will be produced with
NEW AND HANDSOME SCENERY,
by Mr. Richard Smith including a GRAND PANORAMA of Newport, Rhode Island.
New Mechanical Effects. Correct Properties. Brilliant Music, and an Excellent Distribution of Characters.
LAST WEEK
of the grand Spectacular Burlesque,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
Miss Josie Orton as the Sleeping Beauty.
With its extremely magnificent
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
its Entire New and Beautiful Scenery, Costly Properties, Elegant Costumes Original Music, and
POWERFUL CAST.
The performance will commence with
RED ROVER.
Alteration of time for this week only. The doors will open at 6 45; commence at 7 30 o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, January 18
BENEFIT OF MR. RICHARD SMITH.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, January 17 and 20,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEES,
and last
DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE
of the
SLEEPING BEAUTY.
Will be revived on Monday, January 22, the Grand Irish Drama,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7½.
RE-ENGAGEMENT
of the brilliant Vocalist and Comic Actress,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
THE QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
in Brougham's celebrated Extravaganza of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Received on former representations with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
THIS EVENING
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Dr. Lancelot Shee.....Mr. C. Walcott, Jr.
After which John Brougham's Extravaganza of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
H. R. H. Pocahontas.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
To conclude with the American comedy of
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Solon Shingle.....Mr. O. S. Fawcett
Tuesday, Farewell Benefit of MRS. JOHN WOOD.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
FORTUNIO. FORTUNIO. FORTUNIO.
LAST WEEK OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK,
With New Scenery, Machinery, and Costumes,
FORTUNIO
AND HIS SEVEN GIFTED SERVANTS.
Fortunio.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
Supported by the full Company.
For particulars of
New Scenery, Incidents, Music, Dances, etc., see the Distributing Bills.
To commence each evening with
A FAVORITE COMEDIETTA,
and close with
A GLORIOUS FARCE.
FRIDAY, Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW
SATURDAY, Mrs. JOHN DREW'S LAST NIGHT.
MONDAY, Miss JEAN HOSMER

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
Engagement of (at an enormous expense) the wonderful BEDOUIN ARABS.
Six in number, the real children of the desert.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Also, MAD'LLE ZANFRETTA,
the most astonishing Tight-Rope Artist in the world, and the Grand Spectacle of
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.
Professor R. E. RODGERS, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, will deliver
A LECTURE
for the Benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 17,
Subject:—
"A GLANCE AT THE WORLD WE LIVE IN!"
SYNOPSIS OF THE LECTURE.
The simplicity and unity in the plan of creation.
Sketch of the former condition and constitution of our Planet, and its progressive stages in becoming the abode of life. Earth air and water, in their relation to vegetable and animal forms.
The Indestructibility of Matter and its Forces.
The true meaning of Fire, or Combustion, illustrated experimentally: (or example, the burning of various substances—solids, gases, the atmosphere, the human breath, etc., with the recovery of the elements of the bodies destroyed by fire.
The production of Heat by Cold.
Familiar illustrations of Motion.
Proofs, by experiment, that Sound, Heat, Light, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, and Chemical Action are but varieties of motion.
Magical Transformation of Colors with the exhibition of the magnificent Magenta and Solferino Dyes.
Among a variety of Sound-producing instruments, the novel and curious "Chime of Musical Bells" the invention of our talented fellow townsman, Mr. E. N. Scherr, will be introduced.
Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cts.
Secured seats without extra charge.
Tickets for sale at Peter's Book Store, S. W. corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets.
Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 1 15 3t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SOIREE GYMNASTIQUE
BY THE
PUPILS OF
HILLEBRAND & LEWIS'
GYMNASIUM,
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16.
A Rich Programme of GYMNASTICS by the Pupils of both Sexes.
ACROBATICS,
FENCING,
SPARRING,
DRILLING.
CHORUS WITH ORCHESTRA, ETC. ETC.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS. 1 12 4t

CONCERT HALL.
RENEWAL OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF ROBERT HELLER
The management has the gratification to announce that, in consequence of the
MARKED AND PRODIGIOUS SUCCESS
which has attended
MR. ROBERT HELLER
in this city, it has succeeded in inducing him to remain
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS MORE.
THIS EVENING,
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
For the first time in Philadelphia, the great Sensational Phenomenon
THE SPHYNX!
For the first time in America,
A PURELY NOVEL AND MUSICAL SKETCH;
and, by Special Request,
"THE BOARDING-SCHOOL MISS,"
embodied in a Grand Melange of
MIRACLE, MELODY, COMEDY, AND MYSTERY.
The Piano used upon the occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte, sent expressly from New York for Mr. Heller's use at these entertainments.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents.
Seats may be secured, three days in advance, at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. Ticket office open every day from 9 till 4.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
BRILLIANT ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES, FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.
THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS!
The tallest lady living, aged nineteen years, eight feet one inch high, weighing 442 pounds.
MISS LIZZIE REED.
The Smallest Woman in the world, twenty-two years old, thirty-two inches high, weighs 35 pounds.
ZURLEY BANNUM, from a remote province of "Circassia," having been ransomed at a great expense while on her way to a Turkish market.
THE MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, weighing 583 pounds, together with
10,000 NATURAL CURIOSITIES, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to view the whole, 25 cents. Children, 15c.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
1 15 6t H. P. INGALLS, Proprietor.

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY.—MR. C. H. JARVIS' SECOND MATINEE.
FRIDAY, January 19, at 4 P. M.
Single Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets and programmes at the Music Stores. 1 13 5t

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 10 16 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1866.
Will be sold at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, 12 and FIFTH Streets, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 23d of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of Serviceable and Damaged Hospital Property, consisting of:—

Sheets,	Shirts,
Drawers,	Mosquito-nets,
Pillow-cases,	Tin Plates,
Bed-sacks,	Wash Basins,
Towels,	Knives and Forks,
Gowns,	Spoons, etc.
Blankets,	

Also, one Fire-proof Safe.
Terms—Cash.
Property to be removed within forty-eight hours from termination of sale.
C. SUTHERLAND,
1 16 6t Surg. U. S. A., Med. Pur.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

G. C. REUKAUFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY IN HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the New YORK Ordnance Agency, No. 45 WORTH Street, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the 23th of January, 1866, the following lots of DRUGS and MEDICINES, property of the United States, viz.:—
25 gallons Alcohol,
738 pounds Aloes, Bonaria, and Barbadoes,
794 pounds Alum,
20 pounds Ammonia,
320 bottles Ammonia,
59 gallons Arnica,
127 pounds Assafœtida,
3992 pounds Blue Vitriol,
423 bottles British Oil,
167 1 16 ounces Calomel,
237 pounds Cantharides,
1440 pounds Castile Soap,
200 pounds Simple Cerate,
734 pounds Sulphate Copper,
114 pounds Coppers,
200 pounds Epsom Salts,
60 bottles Sulphuric Ether,
180 pounds Ground Flaxseed,
256 quarts Spirits Turpentine,
123 pounds Ground Ginger,
1318 pounds Glauber Salts,
28 bottles Tincture Iodine,
822 pounds Lard,
77 gallons Laudanum,
404 pounds Acetate Lead,
247 pounds Mercurial Ointment,
1558 bottles Mustang Liniment,
1514 quarts Spirits Nitre,
106 quarts Castor Oil,
88 quarts Sweet Oil,
1828 bottles Opodeldoc,
60 pounds Chlorate Potash,
697 pounds Rosin,
782 pounds Sulphur,
39 pounds Tobacco—Plug,
76 pounds Sulphate Zinc,
Anisseed, Antimony, Aquafortis, Arnica flowers, Arrowroot Balsam of Copaiba, Fir Basilicon and Resin Ointments, Bicarb. Soda, Borax, Buckthorn Syrup, Chloroform, Condition Powders, Corrosive Sublimate, Cream Tartar, Glycerine, Gilman's and Powell's Liniments, Caustic, Mustard, Nutgalls, Croton Oil, Farriers' and Gargling Oils, Oils of Cloves, Juniper Origanum, Rosemary, Sassafras and Spike, Peppermint, Tartar Emetic, Cayenne Pepper, Wormwood and Yellow Root.
Terms—Cash, United States currency. The stores will be bid in if the interests of the Government should render it necessary. Catalogues can be had on application.
S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
1 15 9t Captain of Ordnance.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, BEDDING, ETC., IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 MARKET Street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.
BEDDING.
2,000 Hair Mattresses, jointed.
15,000 Hair Pillows.
47,000 Bed Ticks.
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles.
20,000 Mosquito Bars.
51,000 Pillow Cases.
45,000 Pillow Ticks.
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.
CLOTHING.
42,000 Shirts.
40,000 Drawers.
25,000 Dressing Gowns.
19,000 Socks.
10,000 Slippers.
10,000 Night-caps.
SUNDRIES.
34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 Roller-towels, crash.
1,000 Napkins.
2,000 yards Red Flannel.
2,400 yards Gutta Percha Cloth.
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets.
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows.
1,000 Canvas Hammocks.
1,000 Canvas Blanket Cases.
10,000 pounds Oakum and Tow.
Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, etc.
A small portion of the foregoing articles are second hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
1 15 18t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner of Seventeenth and H streets, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, January 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of

Drums,	Kettles,
Sashes,	Knapsacks,
Books,	Haversacks,
Jackets,	Hospital Tents,
Blankets,	Wall Tents,
Bedsacks,	Sibley Tents,
Leggings,	Common Tents,
Havelocks,	Flags,
Cap Covers,	Coats,
Rubber Blankets,	Caps,
Rubber Ponchos,	Pack Saddles,
Axes,	Vests,
Pickaxes,	Trowsers,
Hatchets,	Shirts,
Spades,	Turbans,
Shovels,	Etc., Etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
1 15 12t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on
Friday, the 5th of January.
Friday, the 12th of January.
Friday, the 19th of January.
Friday, the 26th of January.
Four hundred good and serviceable mules,
One hundred on each day of sale
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
1 3 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
ROCKETT'S LANDING,
RICHMOND, Va.,
January 8, 1866
PUBLIC AUCTION.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at Public Auction, at Rockett's Landing, Richmond, Va., on the 20th day of January, 1866,
150 FIRST-CLASS MULES.
These mules have been in use in the teams at this Depot for the past six months, are well broken, and in fine condition.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
GEORGE B. CADWALADER,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M.,
1 11 8t In charge of Depot.

GOVERNMENT SALES.—SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all Government Horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
Sales will, therefore, take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A Boat will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These Horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
1 4 93t First Division Q. M. G. O.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD,
NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866, the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.
AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling Stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender.
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.
Will also be sold, on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7·30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government (or double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M. Nashville, Tennessee.
F. J. CRILLY,
1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, January 22, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and days following:—
14 sets Artillery Harness, wheel,
28 " " lead,
149 Austrian Carbines, cal. 71, new.
186 Carbines, various patterns.
485 United States Smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
720 Austrian Rifle Muskets, cal. 54 new.
4,000 Prussian " " " 71, "
4,000 " Smooth Bore Muskets, cal. 71, new.
925 Muskets and Rifles, foreign, various.
117 Double Barrelled Shot Guns.
796 Revolver Pistols, various patterns.
19 Foot Artillery Swords.
2,015 Light Cavalry Sabres.
14 Horse Artillery "
39 Musicians and N. C. Officers' Swords.
4,429 Bullet Moulds, various.
15,900 Ball Screws, Screwdrivers, Wipers, etc.
49 sets Horse equipments, cavalry, complete.
133 Cavalry Saddles, McClellan pattern.
168 Saddle Blankets.
51 Cavalry Bridles.
151 Surcingles.
20,000 Bayonet Scabbards.
10,000 Cap Pouches.
55,000 Cartridge Boxes, infantry, and Plates.
25,000 " Box Belts and Plates.
25,000 Gun Slings.
1,000 Sword Belts, N. C. Officers', and Plates.
83,500 Percussion Caps, for shot-guns.
8,240 Cores, various.
255 pounds Hemp Rope.
122 " Beeswax.
1 Horse.
ALSO,
A lot of Pickaxes, Felling-axes, Shovels, Mattocks, Pole Yokes, etc.
Full catalogues will be ready at sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Government funds.
Articles to be removed immediately at expense of purchaser.
By order.
T. C. BRADFORD,
1 10 9t Captain Ord., Bat. Major U. S. A., Commanding Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Alexandria, Virginia, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. St. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, January 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Clothing, etc., as follows:—

Shirts,	Harness,
Jackets,	Hammers,
Coats, Caps,	Chisels,
Tents,	Vises,
Flags,	Saws,
Wagons,	Axes,
Carts,	Shovels,
Ambulances,	Paulins,
Spring Wagons,	Hose,
Iron Axles,	Grain Separator,
Chains,	Cauldrons,
Army Range,	Argand Burners,
Wheelbarrows,	Manilla Rope,
Drugs,	Curled Hair,
Tables,	Sheepskins,
Desks,	Deer Hides,
Chairs,	Cast, Wrought, and Scrap Iron,
Letter Presses,	Cast and Spring Steel,
Halters,	Grain Sacks, etc.
Hames,	

Together with a large lot of secondhand Lumber, consisting of

Flooring,	4-4 Common Culls,
Scantling,	Ship Knees.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale
The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole of the property is sold.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 6 16t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, January 23, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of QUARTERMASTER STORES, consisting of Iron Boilers, Sweat Collars, Horse Covers, Hose Carriage, Hammers, Hay Knives, Fire Hose, Neck Straps and Chains, Travelling-forge, Limbers, Branding Irons, Irons, Iron Picket Posts, etc.
The Stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 3 17t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 9, 1866
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon of the 22d day of January, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, by sample, five thousand three hundred and thirty-two (5332) barrels of NAVY POWDERS.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Fort Mifflin Magazine, otherwise revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
1 Mhstul 22 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BARGES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Major Benjamin Burton, A. Q. M., at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C. on SATURDAY, February 3 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following named Government vessels, viz.:—
Barge MIDDLESEX.
Barge FRANKLIN.
Barge JURA.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds
D. H RUCKER,
Brev. Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 15 17t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AT POINT LOOKOUT, MD.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1865
Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at POINT LOOKOUT, Md., commencing THURSDAY,

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1866.

The Latest Acrobatic Attitude of Hon. John Bell.

It was a favorite simile of OSSIAN to represent the spirit of the Scottish forefathers reclining on the bosom of the wind, and howling forth the tale of their wrongs for the special edification of posterity. It would seem that the force of this imagery has stirred the Hon. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, and that jealous of the monopoly heretofore exercised by the primeval bards, he enters into a tournament with them to see which can complain the loudest, and hold forth their grievances the longest. Although the hardy life of the Highland ancestors must have secured for them strong lungs, and a great amount of breath, yet still we cannot doubt that the Chevalier DE BELL the victor. We should judge that his is long continued silence has been devoted to a diary-keeping of his wrongs, and that he stands ready to-day to flood us with the harrowing recital. Be that as it may, so far he has only threatened, and in his letter which we published yesterday, he declines for the present to ventilate his wrongs, because "the task was one which was beyond his strength," and it is delayed for the present because "of the extreme irritability of his nervous system." He, therefore, after giving us three columns of finely printed matter, is induced to "reserve further remarks for a subsequent article." The present one is quite enough in its way, and should the author's health be endangered by a continuation, we hope he will not jeopardize his valuable life even for the national good.

About five years ago, JOHN performed the famous double equestrian feat of riding round the political ring with one foot on a loyal and the other on a Rebel charger. Finding the position a strained one, he abandoned loyalty, and became firmly seated on the side of Rebellion. Since that time his efforts have been mainly directed towards reaching the other horse, and to-day, judging from the tone of his letter, he has so far succeeded as to have once more assumed the double position so strikingly presented by him in 1861. His letter is an effort to favor the North, without exciting the South, and consequently he breaks forth into eulogies over the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON. Yet, after bestowing the warmest commendation on the system of restoration, he announces that the South is at present under a despotic government; that its tyranny in many instances is galling, and the indignities to which the high-spirited Southerner is subjected most unbearable and degrading; adding, however, the cheertul declaration that the condition in which they are placed is irremediable, and by way of raising future hopes, assures them "that the darkest days have probably not yet arrived." All this savors decidedly of plagiarism, as it is evident that Mr. BELL has taken Mrs. Gummidge, of "David Copperfield" notoriety, as his prototype. He, like the "poor lone woman," recognizes all the agonies of his position, but can find no relief except in groans.

From what we have said it must be evident that the tone adopted by the illustrious JOHN is not such a one as is calculated to rouse the drooping spirits of the South. Having thus assured them that their present position and future prospects are irremediably horrible, he goes on to speak to them in regard to the leading questions of the day.

In this part of his letter is found all the real common sense which that document contains Speaking of negro suffrage, he advocates its extension in the Southern States. He then speaks calmly and dispassionately, and gives forth advice which is so at variance with the tone of views he has heretofore advanced as to be remarkable. He frankly says:—

"I am not informed what qualifications are required at the present time in Massachusetts. But a few years ago, I believe, property to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, and to be able to read and write, entitled the free men of color to a vote. *A grant of the right of suffrage to the Southern free men of color upon such a basis or standard of merit cannot be dangerous. I am persuaded it would be entirely safe and proper.*"

When we see men who, like JOHN BELL, have heretofore stood up for white sovereignty, and who have never uttered a decided opinion in their lives, without retracting or modifying it the next minute, coming forth boldly on a side which, six years ago, would have insured a trial before Judge LYNCH, we may well hope that there is a good time coming, when prejudice shall yield to reason, and tyranny bow voluntarily before justice.

To the issue of admitting negro testimony he also yielded assent, although, strange to say, a less willing one than he did to the extension of suffrage. While acknowledging that, "after all the reflection I can give the subject, I believe that the concession of this right to testify in all cases where the black man is concerned, is necessary to the security of his own personal rights; and, it is my opinion, if he were allowed to testify in all cases, it would not be attended with the inconvenience or disadvantage that is generally apprehended," he at the same time goes into a lengthy defense of the unnatural and tyrannical antipathy which has heretofore existed, and does still exist in the South. The bitter opposition to which this right is subjected is to us inexplicable. The black can ride in the carriage, can be treated with kindness, and even can be allowed to vote under certain qualifications; but the moment he is allowed to testify in a court, where right and justice only are to be secured, the greatest frenzy is visible among the members of the chivalric South. Can it be that the privilege thus accorded to the blacks would render many of the crimes, even now, openly committed dangerous, and thus place the master in a position of constraint before his servant?

The remainder of the letter from the Hon. JOHN is devoted to a retrospect, the object of which is not apparent after a careful perusal.

He endeavors, in fact, in the last part, to modify the outspoken views declared in the former portion. Had the letter ended in the middle, we would have given praise to the author for the enlightenment of his opinions, but the good effect of the whole is nullified by the fierce attack on "the modern enthusiasts, the radical Republicans." It is in part a bid for Southern popularity, an attempt to whitewash the South by abuse of the North, a second, and even less successful attempt at the double equestrianism of the days of 1861. We are ready, however, to pass by the bad because of the good contained, laying the former to the score of a naturally weak will and irritable nerves, and imputing the latter to that flash of sunlight which has illumined even a mind so vacillating in its opinions as that of the Hon. JOHN BELL.

The London "Times" on General Grant.

THE London *Times* is unquestionably a powerful organ in forming the public opinion of Great Britain. Its opinions are delivered in such an oracular way that imperturbable John Bull has long accepted them as the very climax of wisdom and astuteness. To be sures it is not always reliable in its geographical and general statements in regard to American affairs, having sometimes located New York on the banks of the Rio Grande, and announced the startling fact that DANIEL WEBSTER had been arrested for the murder of Dr. THEODORE PARKER in Boston. These trifling mistakes will occur occasionally, just as an American editor might say that Dublin was beautifully located amid the highlands of Scotland, or that "a mill" was in contemplation between TOM SAYERS and Lord PALMERSTON, whose recent deaths are not expected to have yet reached our benighted shore. We do not desire it to be particularly decided upon the subject of fact—the philosophical deductions drawn from the premises are all important.

During the late war the *Times* was extremely reliable not only in its assertions, but also in its prophecies. It early announced that the North lacked the ability to coerce or force obedience to established authority in the South. It indulged in the most fulsome flattery in commenting upon the heroic daring of the Rebels, and spoke slightingly of Northern valor—it swallowed and apologized for the cruel system of human bondage which existed in the Southern States, and compared it favorably with the well-rewarded labor of the factory operatives of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, forgettul that Manchester, and Birmingham, and Sheffield, had been assisted in the hours of their need by generous appropriations from the very operatives that it has so ungenerously maligned. But it is in the region of our politics that the "Thunderer" is at home. Its American correspondents have committed such gigantic blunders that even stolid England has been forced to convulse her fat sides with laughter. We cannot recollect of a single instance in which the *Times* has fairly—or even intelligently—represented any of our great public measures. It never thoroughly caught the idea of our policy; or, if it did, persistently misrepresented us.

Among others who have come in for a fair share of abuse is our Lieutenant-General GRANT, who was generally spoken of as "a blunderer," a "butcher," with very strong intimations of his being a coward if not a brute. But for a few weeks past the tone of the paper is changing, and General GRANT is patronizingly admitted to be a rising youug man, who, if he has the proper opportunity, will yet make his mark as a fair military commander. We have no doubt that the General will accept this mark of condescension with becoming modesty, and not be lifted out of propriety by the compliment. He must feel somewhat elated, after having by his indomitable energy crushed to atoms the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw, to receive fifty lines of local notice in the London *Times*.

We do not regard the hypocritical admiration of the *Times* as of any special value to us. It comes at a wrong time. It might have been considered as a kindly office when we were struggling for national life; but being withheld then, it is simple insolence now. The crocodile sheds tears, but that is no reason why we should trust ourselves within reach of its dangerous jaws. If we are seduced by a syren song, we may awake too late to discover that we are engulfed in the seething vortex. "We fear the Greeks bringing gifts." We mistrust the newly awakened kindness of some of our English friends. Their soothing cordials and kind nepenthes may be very pleasant restoratives of former friendships, but they may turn out to be the poison of the asp and the venom of the cockatrice. We desire to have a little more experience before we can clasp our English brethren warmly by the hand. They may be very honest, but there is no harm in being what the Scotch call "a little canny." Our circumstances have materially changed within the past twelve months, and we can imagine a great many reasons why John Bull should be so desirous of establishing pleasant relations with us. We desire no conflict with any foreign nation, much less with one bound to us by so many tender ties, but it is necessary for our self-respect, if not to our safety, to be cautious how we make overtures to those who have reason to make every path plain for their own future easy and comfortable travel.

The Sensational.

THE French have been long noted for their fondness for excitement and sensation. THEODORE HOOK once stated the fact that it was a providence that Niagara Falls was not within twenty miles of Paris, for if such had been the case thousands of mercurial Frenchmen would have made morning excursions to it for the purpose of committing suicide by casting themselves into its turbulent rapids. But of late years we have rivalled the French in our disposition towards the exciting. New York has been especially active in the matter. We can recall many things that were mysterious, but interesting. It got up a bogus baby in connection with a fearful murder. The Postmaster absconded with the Government funds. The female scion of a wealthy house espoused the coachman. A distinguished Cuban inaugurated diamond weddings, greatly to the benefit of the jewellers, who hired out the ornamentation at remunerative returns. A well-known physician was murdered in his private office, and no trace of the offender could ever be discovered. A notorious prizefighter carried a pistol ball in his heart for several days before he would consent to shuffle off this mortal coil. Persons of a lively temperament make their wedding trips in a balloon. A youthful banker peculates a few millions from his father, and receives two or three years of confinement at Sing Sing, amid the falling tears of the spectators. The wife of a wealthy merchant is charged with a want of chastity, and the court-room is crowded with moire antique and velvet, to listen to the disgusting details. The last sensation is the sudden disappearance of a broker, taking with him seven thousand dollars belonging to his firm and a young French actress, and leaving behind him a ruined reputation, a wife and some little children to suffer the consequences of his sin.

Perhaps the metropolis is not singular in this matter. There is too much of the excitable in our people. We are at present living a little too fast. Prodigious crimes are the order of the day, and we labor under the stern necessity of visiting retributive justice upon broadclothed scoundrels. Petty and inconsiderable felons, who only steal enough to eat and wear, never escape conviction, and society winks at show made upon money made dishonestly. Herein we are giving a premium to vice and crime. We are practically saying that intensity of guilt makes it venial. It has passed into a proverb that it is impossible to convict when the pocket is well lined with gold or greenbacks. Every citizen owes it to himself to labor to change public sentiment in this direction. Vice will never be punished so long as jurors fail to come up to the discharge of their duties. The law is never vindictive, but it should administer justice without fear or favor. When we begin to frown upon and detect great crimes, they will cease, and certainly not before. It is our duty to measure the punishment of crime just in proportion to the enormity of the offense, and then we may hope to see righteous retribution meted out to the high as well as the low.

The Punishment for Counterfeting—The Necessity of a Rigorous Law.

THE immense volume of currency which has flooded our country, and the extensive variety of its denominations, size, and design, has rendered counterfeiting the national notes a matter of considerable ease and no great danger. The profits accruing from the crime are sufficient to counterbalance all fear of detection, and the successful engraving of a single plate is rewarded by an almost unlimited issue of fraudulent notes. The damage thus done by a single daring encroacher on the law may be almost irremediable, and in proportion as the danger to our credit increases, so also should the rigor of punishment. It is emphatically necessary, in order to protect the people and continue their confidence, that every step should be taken towards preventing all persons from attempting to flood the land with spurious notes.

Some time since we referred to such a necessity, and we are glad to see that the arguments first urged by us in favor of a more rigorous law have been approved by our contemporaries, and the subject is now being agitated in various parts of the country. A number of our brother editors are favoring the making of counterfeiting a capital crime. We cannot agree that death, and only death, will restrain such as are desirous of leaving the paths of honesty, and creating through crime, a colossal fortune. We do not approve, ourselves, of making counterfeiting an offense of an equal magnitude, and consequent equal punishment, with murder. Should such a law be passed as to make conviction punishable by imprisonment for life, and such a restriction be placed upon the pardoning power as to incapacitate it from granting forgiveness to such as have been legally convicted, after a fair trial, we consider that the law would be much more effective, and much oftener executed. If the stupidity and prejudice of our juries will not allow them to convict a pretty woman of murder, when she is known to have wilfully killed two men, because her neck would come within the nocse; if two homicides cannot induce them to deem her worthy of death, what prospect is there that any of these intelligent peers would consider a man worthy of death for counterfeiting a bill? The very severity of the law would act as a nullifier of its full effect. The result is that either a more moderate, yet not less fearful sentence must be secured, or else pass a statute which would be merely nominal.

We therefore favor imprisonment for life, in solitude, without the power being given to any officer to pardon. By such a course the enforcement of the sentence would be produced and a much more salutary effect secured, than by imposing a sentence which will never be enforced, and whose only power would be in its name, and against which, also, all Christianity and humanity would protest. Let us therefore have an effective law, one which will act as a restrainer and a vigorous chastiser, that by its provisions the purity of our currency may be preserved intact.

An Attempted Senatorial Assassination.

THE ATTACK ON SENATOR WADE.—The threatening demonstration made on Senator WADE, of Ohio, on Wednesday night, was by a man well known to another Senator, and upon whom he called a short time after leaving Mr. WADE, but not in the way of menace. The offender is from Massachusetts, and has heretofore been in trouble both here and elsewhere.

THE above lucid and satisfactory despatch was published in yesterday's papers as an explanation of the rumored attack, or intended attack, on Senator B. F. WADE, and is a fair sample of the ambiguity which characterizes many of the telegraphic messages sent by the Associated Press. The information conveyed is darkly mysterious, and smacks of the days of the Borgias. "The man who called on Senator WADE" was known by "another Senator," on whom he "called, but not in way of menace." "The offender is from Massachusetts." What offender? The Senator whom the despatch insinuates employed the man "of gigantic proportions," or the "man himself?" If either of them design to injure Mr. WADE, they had better hide their heads for shame—the Senator for hiring a man whose only recommendation was his having a size to rival the Arabian genii, and the man for allowing his intended victim to quietly leave the room and secure a pistol.

In fact, the whole tale of this tragedy has something of the fabulous about it, and until it can be cleared away, we object to the Associated Press exhausting the energy it possesses in tangling up the skein of evidence, and casting an insinuation at another Senator, and that without any circumstantial testimony being given. There is no news conveyed in talking about another Senator knowing a man who endeavored to assassinate the occupant of the Ohio senatorial chair. If there has been any misdeeds, let the names of all implicated be given, as well as the skeleton theory, which has no material apparently for a foundation.

IS STEPHENS' LETTER GENUINE?—A contemporary having stated that the letter from JAMES STEPHENS to JOHN O'MAHONY bore internal evidence of being a forgery, it seems to be but due to those who have accepted the letter as a genuine communication from the President of the Irish Republic, that all doubt should be set at rest. We are requested to state that Mr. MICHAEL CAVILLE, delegate from the Philadelphia Circle to the late Congress, saw the manuscript of the document, and having known STEPHENS for years, and being perfectly familiar with his writing, takes his affidavit to the letter being written in the President's hand, and to its being in tone similar to the one published in the public press.

LARGE INCOMES IN ENGLAND.—Dignities in England are expensive. The Queen's privy purse is £385,000 a year; the late King of the Belgians (uncle to the Queen), £50,000; the Prince of Wales, £40,000; the Princess of Wales, £10,000; the Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; the Princess Royal, £8000; the Princess Alice Maud Mary, £6000; the Duchess of Cambridge, £6000; the Princess Mary of Cambridge, £3000; and the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £3000. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has £20,000; the Lord Chancellor, the two Lord Justices of Appeal, and the Master of the Rolls, £6000 each; the three Vice-Chancellors have £5000 each; the Chief and Puisne Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, about £28,060; of the Common Pleas and Exchequer, $27,000; and the Judge of the Probate Court, £5000; the Assistant Judge, £1200; the Speaker of the House of Commons, £6200; Comptroller-General, £2000.

—A great revolt of Circassian emigrants had taken place at Monseh, and many lives were lost.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, January 15 1866.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THIS COMPANY ON DECEMBER 30, 1865.

CAPITAL.

Authorized	$200,000 00
Paid up in full	200,000 00

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, all first liens on real estate in the city of Philadelphia		$281,300 00
Ground Rents on property in city of Philadelphia		8,000 00
United States Securities		47,125 00
Philadelphia City 6 per cent loan		4,080 00
Girard National Bank Stock		2,525 00
Real Estate, Office, Buildings, and Furniture		38,134 71
Cash in Bank and on hand		10,129 62
Due by Agents		3,591 43
Interest on investments accrued but not due	$4,694 72	
Due and unpaid	185 00	
		4,879 72
		$379,765 48

RECEIPTS IN 1865.

Premiums on Fire Risks	$124,220 84
Interest	21,193 71
Policy and Transfer Fees	990 50
Earnings on Cancelled Perpetual Policies	57 43
	$146,461 88

PAYMENTS IN 1865.

Dividends, January and July	$13,000 00
Losses by Fire	32,995 69
Taxes, United States State, and City	4,859 44
Return Premiums and Re-Insurances	11,818 71
Printing, Advertising, Commissions, Salaries, Fire Marshal, Office, and other expenses	29,926 54
	$91,610 38

DIRECTORS.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, J. L. ERRINGER,
NALBRO' FRAZIER, GEO. W. FAHNESTOCK,
JOHN M. ATWOOD, JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
BENJ. T. TREDICK, WILLIAM G. BOULTON,
GEORGE H. STUART, CHARLES WHEELER,
JOHN H. BROWN, T. H. MONTGOMERY.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
JACOB E PETERSON, Secretary pro tem. 1 16 tuths3t

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the sale of the property.
S. E. SLAYMAKER, President.
1 15 2t

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE "Jewish Hospital" is now being held at the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets and will continue until the 20th inst. Hassler's Band will be in attendance every evening. 1 15 6t

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE streets, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.
JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.
1 5 thsw5t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1866.

At an Election held January 9, 1866, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve the ensuing year:—

JAMES V. WATSON,	SENECA E. MALONE,
JOHN H. BRINGHURST,	ROBERT SHOEMAKER,
HENRY CROSKEY,	ROBERT P. TAYLOR,
JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	JOHN W. THOMAS,
EDWIN A. LANDELL,	JOSEPH P. VAN DUSEN,
LUDLAM MATTHEWS,	JOHN P. VERREE,

JAMES S. WATSON.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day JAMES V. WATSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. (1t*) JOSEPH S. PIERSOL, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, January 11, 1866.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

NATHAN HILLES,
GEORGE W. RHAWN,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR.,
EDWARD HAYES,
BENJAMIN H. DEACON,
LEWIS SHALLCROSS,
CHARLES F. KREMER,
JOHN COOPER,
WILLIAM ERVIEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, NATHAN HILLES was unanimously re-elected President.
1 11 6t WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.

At the Annual Election for Directors, held on the 9th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

DAVID B. PAUL,	WILLIAM C. ALLISON,
ZOPHAR C. HOWELL,	JOHN B. McCREARY,
THOMAS K. PETERSON,	JOSEPH HARRISON, JR.,
	J. W. SUPPLEE.

At the meeting of the Directors held this day DAVID B. PAUL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
1 12 3t R. GLENDINNING, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.

At an election held on the 10th of January, 1865, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

S. A. MERCER,	WILLIAM M. FARR,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,	LINDLEY SMYTH,
JOHN ASHHURST,	WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,	WM. H. WOODWARD,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,	RICHARD C. DALE,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,	PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON.
FRANCIS TETE,	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. MERCER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., Vice President.
1 12 10t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
JANUARY 8, 1866.

The following gentlemen have been elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
CHARLES E. SMITH.
MANAGERS.

H. P. McKEAN,	J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
A. E. BORIE,	JOHN ASHHURST,
R. B. CARDEN,	STEPHEN COLWELL.

TREASURER.
S. BRADFORD.
SECRETARY.
1 9 12t WILLIAM H. WEBB.

OFFICE EVANS FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 112 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Evans Farm Oil Company will be held at their office, No. 112 South THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time a proposition will be submitted to reduce the capital stock to ($50,000) ninety thousand dollars.
D. P. CUBBERLEY, President.

H. A. STILES, P. F. CLAYTON, F. MILLEIT. } Directors.
1 2 tu 31*

OFFICE OF THE HAZLETON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the HAZLETON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, on Thursday, the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year.
ALEXANDER G. GAW, Secretary.
1 15 3t

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The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

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TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.
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AND OF PREPARING THEIR
SPRING STOCK.

THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT

IS NOW UNDER WAY

ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

1 12 8t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

37 1-2 CENT BLEACHED MUSLIN, full yard wide and good quality.
21 cent yard wide good Unbleached Shirting.
50 cents for Williamsville and Wamsuttas.
55 cents for New York Mills.
40 cents for 5-4 good Bleached Sheeting.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

24,000 YARDS MUSLIN, INCLUDING all the good makes.
Bleached and Unbleached.
Shirtings and Sheetings,
Wholesale prices by the piece.
Buy now before they get higher.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

40 CENT GRAY TWILL FLANNEL.—White Twills, Red Twills, Blue Twills.
Good White Flannels.
$1 15 for good power-loom Table Damask.
$3 for good Napkins.
Tickings, best goods in the market.
COOPER & CONARD,
1 13 6t*4p S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

SKATING SKIRTS.—
$4 50 for best Black and White Skirts.
50, 60 and 65-cent extra good Black Alpacas.
31 and 33 cents for Delaines.
$6, $7, $8 and $10 Blankets.
Quilts of every variety.
COOPER & CONARD,
1 13 6t* 4p S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Fortunio and His Seven Gifted Servants* was produced last evening. Every burlesque, like every dog, has its day. When that day is gone by, neither one nor the other has any value. *Fortunio* is entirely behind the age. Since it was first produced the stage has made great progress in mechanism, in decorations, in scenic effects. A burlesque must have wit; *Fortunio* has none. It must have allusions to the topics of the day; *Fortunio* has none. It must have some kind of story; *Fortunio* has none. It is a pity, we think, that so much expense in costumes and scenery should be lavished on so unworthy a subject.

There is not a good part in the piece. Mrs. Drew's, the principal one, displays all her accomplishments, versatility, and grace; but the dialogue is essentially lame, and the whole piece, to speak the opinion of the audience, is tedious. The minstrel scene has a pretty ballad by Mrs. Drew, with chorus, which was encored. Miss Rose Wood is a very pretty girl, but not a graceful dancer, nor has she learned in a good school.

There is a very well-drawn perspective scene, and the costumes and supernumeraries were all as they always are here, efficient and tidy. In the present day the little paste board figures running up on wires are not to be endured. We have not as much imagination now as formerly, and cannot fancy puppets instead of men. Mrs. Drew was most elegantly dressed; her costume of green and gold was sumptuous, and worthy of a better cause. *Fortunio* will be played every night. Mr. Dodworth's violins were terribly out of tune.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Red Rover* was produced here last evening with great success. It is a fine show piece, and with the *Sleeping Beauty* forms a most magnificent spectacular bill.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Wood will appear this evening and for the rest of the week in Comedy and Burlesque.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The first appearance of Zanfretta, the graceful tight-rope performer, and the most extraordinary efforts of the Bedouin Arabs in saltatory and acrobatic feats, had the effect of drawing a large audience to this popular place of amusement last evening, though the weather was most unpropitious. The fine equestrian spectacle of the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* was produced for the first time, and met immense approval. Mr. Wallett, the celebrated Shakespearian jester, has arrived, and will shortly appear at this house.

IN passing the Academy of Music, yesterday, we found that a steam engine was being placed in the building, to be used as a motive power for the experiments of Professor Rogers, in his lecture to-morrow evening, the 17th instant. This led us to further inquiry, and we find that various illustrations and experiments, on a scale of beauty and magnitude rarely attempted, will be resorted to by the learned Professor; so that not only will the lecture be an attractive treat to the more highly educated among the audience, but the entire subject will be brought fairly within the comprehension of the young, whether in years or in knowledge. We predict an occasion of rare enjoyment for the visitors at the Academy to-morrow evening.

HELLER still continues to draw crowded audiences at Concert Hall. The ever-changing variety of his entertainments, the skill he displays in magic, and the varied accomplishments he possesses as a conversationalist and musician, have secured him a deserved popularity in our city.

Insurance against Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.—Mr. Editor:—This class of insurance has received too little attention in Philadelphia, though in many other parts of the country a very large portion of the community have availed themselves of its benefits, and scarcely a merchant or mechanic but has thought it advisable to take out a policy of insurance against accident and loss of life thereby. My own case will practically illustrate the benefits of this kind of insurance.

On the 13th of December, 1865, before leaving Chicago, I purchased from the PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, *three* tickets for the sum of one dollar and fifty cents, which insured me for five days' travel, and in case of accident, forty-five dollars per week; or in case of death, nine thousand dollars to my heirs. On the 14th instant, when fifteen miles east of Pittsburg, an accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which I was badly injured.

I have been here at the Merchants' Hotel receiving medical attention, and have now so far recovered as to be able to return to my home in New York. This Company have, through their agent here, E. Poulson, Esq., No. 808 Walnut street, promptly paid me one hundred and eighty dollars for four weeks' disability. I know of no better illustration of the practical benefit of this kind of insurance than this case affords.

I would commend this company and their agent to the notice of all persons who desire to purchase either a policy of insurance or a *trip* ticket over any of the railroads leaving this city or elsewhere. I have also insured five thousand dollars more in the same company.

N. E. SHELDON,
Delhi, Delaware county, New York.

American Securities Abroad—Depression of European Markets.

London News City Article, December 25.

Tirades against America, her people and her policy, are easy, and the European public have had a surfeit of them, especially during the last three years; yet the fact remains strongly marked that there is a constant flow of capital from Europe under the influence of the natural law, which proclaims that it shall seek those regions where it will yield the largest return. Even at the most doubtful moment of the civil war there was scarcely an interruption to the steady investments in American securities by German and Dutch capitalists, who have been fully rewarded for their sagacity by the readiness with which the general public, including that of our own country, have taken from them, at an immense advance in price, the securities purchased by them during the time of depreciation. The absorption of American stock throughout Europe has been more extensive during the last few weeks than was ever before known. On every side the evidence is strong that the profits of trade and agriculture in Europe have this year been more extensive than on any former occasion. As far as England is concerned, our shipping and export statistics show the largest business ever yet attained, and there is no reason to suppose that the increase in the quantity of transactions has been consequent upon the pushing of sales at a sacrifice. On the contrary, the margin of gain is believed in most instances to have been unusually good, and, as regards the produce markets, some proof on that point is furnished by the fact that the general rise in prices had its origin here when stocks were heavy, and not in the producing countries. Yet in the midst of this prosperity money affairs are doubtful, not only in London, but in all the Continental cities, and the various descriptions of public securities exhibit symptoms of greater general depression than have been witnessed at any previous period during the past seventeen years. * * * * * The transmission of funds to America is obviously the main solution. * * * * * * * it appears, according to the last accounts from Frankfort, that the price of United States bonds in that city was two per cent. higher than in America, and that the flood was the more certain to be kept up; but enormous as are the purchases of Federal bonds, they are probably almost equalled by the sums sent out for private enterprises. Should this extreme confidence continue in the funds of a country burdened with a very heavy debt, and an extremely heavy taxation, and should European capitalists display as much readiness in promoting new undertakings, it would seem futile to expect during 1866 any permanent relaxation of our rate of discount, or any recovery in the value of home European securities.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT RAILROAD CASE.

NISI PRIUS COURT—Judge Read.—Pennsylvania Railroad Company et al. vs. the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company.—The Hon. Robert J. Walker this morning resumed his argument in behalf of the Atlantic Railroad Company. In opening he read the application of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for an injunction restraining the Atlantic Company from using any portion of the Catawissa Railroad. In 2d "Story's Equity," page 535, this principle is laid down:—

"It is a universal rule in equity never to enforce either a penalty or a forfeiture. Therefore courts of equity will never aid in the divesting of an estate for a breach of covenant on a condition subsequent."

Again in 4th Johnson's Chancery Reports, page 21, we read:—

"A court of equity does not lend its aid to divest an estate for a breach of a condition. It does not assist for the recovery of a penalty or a forfeiture, or anything in the nature of a forfeiture."

Again, citing from 2d Wright, page 102, we find that "a court of equity will not interfere to redress any injury for which there is ample remedy at law. A railroad company will not be restrained from progressing with the construction of their road, because of the violation of some contract which they may have previously made in relation to it." That would seem to be almost in the words of this case.

In 1864, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company promulgated, in a printed report, the fact that we were a "connecting road." They did not style us a "connecting train." And now, after we have issued thirty millions of bonds, they attempt to deny the fact, and ask this Court to make a decree which may cause the loss of this thirty millions.

It is said that the holders of these securities are Englishmen, but because they are across the ocean, unable to be present and protect their interests, is advantage to be taken of their absence, to perpetuate a wrong? But all these securities are not held in England. Two millions and a half of them are held by Philadelphians.

Your honor has no right to decide whether we are connecting roads or not, because the plaintiffs raising the question are a private party. Suppose it is decided, or about to be decided that we have forfeited our contracts and our rights, because we are not a connecting road, the Government in a case like this, where $50,000,000 had been expended, in good faith would be bound to waive the forfeiture.

In the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, February 21, 1865, page 98, we read:—"A number of sidings have been laid during the past year, requiring considerable graduation. A *connection* has been made with the Bald Eagle Valley Road at Lockhaven, and with the Shawmont Road near Ridgway—(both narrow guage roads)—Also, one with the Oil Creek Road at Corry, and one with the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, giving temporary passages from the tracks of that road, to the Union Passenger Station at Erie."

Again turning to *Appleton's Railway Guide* for the present month, we find the Pennsylvania Railroad Company advertising that they connect with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. How can they after this deny that we are a connecting road?

Who are the allies of my friends on the other side? The New York and Erie Railroad—a road built expressly to divert the whole western trade to the city of New York. The Atlantic road is 60 miles shorter from the West to Philadelphia than any other road, and we are pledged never to discriminate against this city in freight or passenger tolls.

The honorable gentleman, with a few remarks on the subject of railroad guages, concluded his argument.

THE UNITED STATES VS. STEAMER "MOHAWK."

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the case of the United States vs. The Steamer *Mohawk*. This was a libel to procure a forfeiture filed in the Eastern District of Michigan, under the act of Congress of December 31, 1792, which provides that if any certificate of registry or record shall be fraudulently or knowingly used for any ship or vessel not then actually entitled to the benefit thereof, according to the true intent of this act, such vessel shall be forfeited, etc.

The claimants set up that they were the sole owners, and that they purchased subsequently to the enrolment, and without knowledge of the fraud, if any was committed, for a valuable consideration in good faith, under the act of 1852, the *Mohawk*, which hitherto was a foreign vessel, and obtained enrolment as an American vessel; but the Government insists that that act did not remedy the fraudulent enrolment while she was a foreign ship, and that the act of 1852 should be read as a part of all prior legislation on the subject; that the first registry was void from fraud; and that, as the second registry was based on the first, it also was void.

The Court below held that the penalties of the act of 1792 did not apply to vessels enrolled and licensed under the act of 1852, and dismissed the libel. This Court now affirmed that judgment, Justice Miller delivering the opinion of the Court.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE SNOW ON THE PAVEMENTS.—It is generally the case that, for several days after a snow-storm, the sidewalks and pavements in Camden are rendered almost impassable, in consequence of slush, water, and mud, when the weather is not sufficiently cold to freeze. This disagreeable condition of things is caused by the failure of the citizens in not removing the snow from the gutters in front of their dwellings. Most of them shovel it off just enough to block up the water courses, and so soon as the snow begins to melt, the sidewalks are overflowed. If they would take the pains to remove the snow from the pavements into the street beyond the gutters, the walks would be kept dry and good. But, under the usual mode, every crossing is deluged with water, rendering it impossible for pedestrians, especially ladies, to pass. Now is the time for the citizens to try the experiment. The cost will be very slight in comparison to the convenience it will give. Their own comfort ought to dictate this course of policy.

THE INAUGURATION.—The inauguration of the Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Governor elect of New Jersey, took place to-day. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and a considerable body of snow covering the ground, a large number of citizens and politicians from Camden went up in the early trains, to participate in the ceremonies on the occasion. The preparations for a grand and imposing demonstration are of the most extensive character, and although the weather is unfavorable, the military display will be admirable and appropriate.

BANK DIRECTORS.—At the annual election for directors of the First National Bank of Camden, held a day or two since, the following-named gentlemen were chosen:—Jonas Livermore, N. N. Stokes, Maurice Browning, Hon. John F. Starr, Charles A. Sparks, George L. Gillingham, Clayton Lippincott, W. S. McCalister, John F. Bodine. The Board then immediately organized, and elected Jonas Livermore, Esq., President, and James H. Stevens, Esq., Cashier.

GENERAL COFFEE'S HOMESTEAD.—The following announcement is made in the Memphis *Appeal* of the 10th ultimo:—

"Many of our readers will regret to learn that the old homestead of General John Coffee, the 'right arm' of Andrew Jackson, was destroyed by fire on Monday night, the 4th instant. It was situated three miles north of Florence, Alabama, and was, at the time of its destruction, occupied by the venerable widow of General Coffee, now past seventy-three years old. The loss of the house and furniture, nearly all of which was consumed, is estimated at $30,000. Among the interesting historical relics destroyed in the conflagration was a magnificent sword, presented to General Jackson by the citizens of New Orleans, and bequeathed by him to Colonel Andrew J. Coffee. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary."

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE CONTEST FOR THE CITY COMMISSIONERSHIP.—This morning, at ten o'clock, the examination of witnesses in the contested election case of Weaver *vs.* Given, for the City Commissionership, was resumed before General Collis, the special examiner appointed by the Court.

James Hyzer, sworn:—I was a member of the 19th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; discharged on the 16th of November last; belonged to Company B; first joined Company H, and remained in it until January, 1864; that was the date of the consolidation of the regiment into six companies; don't remember the date of the second consolidation; it was at Baton Rouge; it was then consolidated into four companies, containing about two hundred men; on the 10th of October the regiment was at Alexandria in the Red River, I believe; I was a bugler; the regiment left Baton Rouge on the 2d of August, 1865; there were only Mr. Flavell and myself left at Baton Rouge, that I know of; on the 10th of October there were from 60 to 65 men in my company; I could tell pretty much all of them, if I could see their names; neither John Wilson nor Henry Lee were members of the company, nor Henry Moser; Charles McCarthy was Commissary Sergeant, but didn't belong to Company B; there was no election held in our company at Baton Rouge on the 10th of October; with the exception of those I have named, none of the others on this list were ever members of the company since I have been a member; there was a post office at Baton Rouge on the 10th of October last; there were two or three companies of the 1st Indiana Heavy Artillery stationed at Baton Rouge in October; those were the only white troops.

Cross-examined:—I am not now in the service; I did not vote on the 10th of October; I was with Company B about two months after its consolidation in August, 1865; the company started for Alexandria on the 2d day of August; I did not go with them; I was detached as an orderly at headquarters August, 1865, and I remained on detached duty until October of that year.

The contestant offered in evidence a certificate of Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, as to the consolidation of the 19th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. It states that on the 31st of October the regiment was still four companies. (The returns showed that nine companies had voted.)

The case was here adjourned until to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.—To-day has not been one enurled to the most entire commendation, even by those most decidedly addicted to hydropathic measures. In fact there has been rather too much of it. We are always more or less exhilarated by an atmosphere that is not so completely surcharged with humidity that every friend walks the streets as a modern Niobe, "all tears." Last evening it started out as a regular old fashioned hail-storm, which gradually softened down into a downy shower of snow-flakes, mantling the city in a marriage robe of rare and exquisite texture.

Later in the night the balmier breezes began to blow, and the whole top of the deposit was encrusted with a solid crystallization that was perfectly excruciating to persons addicted to corns. Every one so unfortunate as to be pedestrians at a late hour knew what the poet meant when he said that we must "learn through patient suffering to be strong." At every step the feet broke through the treacherous material and sank deep into the more delicate substrata. To-day we have unmitigated slush, and in rich profusion. The gutters, choked with the mass of snow thrown from the sidewalks, have thrown their wealth of moisture upon the pavements, and rendered navigation, if not dangerous, at least unpleasant.

The fall of snow has not enured to the advantage of any of our pleasure-seeking citizens. There was just enough to ruin the sleighing, and not quite enough for sleighing. It rendered Chesnut street a desolate waste, where stranded wanderers hopelessly gazed for dry land with inconsiderable success. Some who had business to transact which called them abroad were irate, while some, we fear, were profane. In fact, it was one of those days whose like we do not care about looking on again.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD—ACTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA CIRCLE.—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, held last evening, the delegates of the Circle to the recent Congress made a full report of the proceedings of that body; whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Circle have heard with the most eminent satisfaction the report of their delegates to the Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood, recently held at New York, and rejoice that the unfortunate difficulty which has temporarily disturbed the harmony of the Brotherhood has been finally removed.

Resolved, That we welcome the re-establishment of the office of Head Centre and the election of Col. John O'Mahony as sufficient evidence of the future active and successful co-operation of the Fenian Brotherhood in America with their brethren in Ireland, and are proud of the fact that our record shows an unfaltering devotion to the chief who is so cordially endorsed by James Stephens and the Brotherhood.

Resolved, That we accept the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, E. Doran Killian, as a most satisfactory financial document, and regard his re-election as of incalculable benefit to the success of the cause.

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Circle will combine all its strength to aid the leaders of the Brotherhood in overcoming the difficulties with which treachery has surrounded them, and that we will renew and redouble our efforts to aid in supplying them with the sinews of war, fully confident that by a co-operation of all the circles to this end, the cause will soon be brought to a successful issue.

Resolved, That the Centre of this Circle be requested to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Head Centre.

LARCENIES.—Geo. D. Green (black), and hailing from Baltimore, was arrested yesterday, upon the charge of stealing a watch from a friend who took him in and gave him lodgings for the night. The accused got up in the middle of the night and left. He was committed by Alderman Jones.

Charles Hazel (black), aged 17 years was committed by Alderman Tittermary upon the charge of stealing some goods from the front of a store door at the corner of Fourth and Gaskill streets. The goods were recovered.

Mary Foster, a resident of Pine alley, was committed by the same magistrate to answer the charge of robbing a man of $95 and a gold ring.

John Jackson was also committed by Alderman Tittermary to answer the larceny of a barrel of flour from a store at Sixth and Bedford streets.

A SERIES OF BURGLARIES.—John McLaughlin, alias George D. Stering, aged nineteen years, has been arrested upon the charge of committing a number of burglaries. The prisoner was arrested by Officers Nutt and Lynn, of the Second District. He was formerly employed as a bar-tender at the house of Samuel Sager, at Point Breeze Park. He robbed Mr. Sager's house on Wednesday and Saturday nights, stealing therefrom a gold watch and $150 in money. He effected an entrance through the window. He was also caught in the house of Charles Lafferty, Jr., at Point Breeze Park. He was caught under the bed, but made his escape with a lot of clothing. The accused was committed for trial by Alderman Tittermary.

NEW BOOKS.—The Messrs. Peterson announce the fact that they have at present in press a number of new books, which they have secured with their accustomed enterprise. Among them we notice a production from the fertile pen of Mrs. Henry Wood, called "St. Merton's Eve;" a later novel from Wilkie Collins, "The Queen's Revenge;" "Jealousy," by George Sands; and an anonymous one, we understand a superior sensational fiction, entitled "The Fortune-Seeker." These, and a number of other attractive publications, will be found in the colossal establishment, No. 306 Chesnut street, in a few days.

BROOK TROUT.—We were presented to-day, by that well-known sportsman, Mr. Charles Vogel, No. 409 Chesnut street, with a splendid specimen of this delectable fish, which, in regard to weight and condition, would astonish the oldest inhabitant of even Spruce Creek. Messrs. Vogel & Co. have on hand a limited supply of this luxury, together with Venison and all other description of game, which cannot fail to tempt the appetite of the most epicurean in taste.

THE OPENING EXERCISES of the new branch of the Quaker City Business College, at the Spring Garden Institute, Broad and Spring Garden streets, came off last evening. Besides the students of the institution, quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Professor A. R. Dunton gave a brief lecture upon Penmanship, and explained upon the black-board his excellent system of rapid writing. He was presented with a purse of money containing $170, by the students of the college, as a token of their appreciation of his services as a teacher; after which Mrs. Dunton and Mr. Samuel Adams, the elocutionist, gave some select readings. We were much interested in the exercises, and were pleased to learn that it is the intention of Mr. Fairbanks, the President of the institute, to have there a regular course of interesting and instructive lectures.

This spacious hall has been fitted up at great expense, and is well adapted to the purposes of a commercial college. We congratulate the young men of that section of the city in having so accessible an institution, which is second to none in the country in the advantages which it affords for giving a thorough practical business education.

A QUESTION FOR THE LADIES.—

Now, ladies, as they say
That the French Empress, at Compeigne,
Appears in toilettes quite plain,
Are you not glad you may
Follow fashion at less expense
Than hitherto, and bid those gents
Whom your "worse halves" you call,
Their shabby suits no longer keep,
But buy new ones, both fine and cheap,
At wondrous Tower Hall?

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.
Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

ANCIENT AND MODERN TOWERS.—

The ancients in an evil hour
Tried to construct a mighty tower,
That they in safety at its top
Could live until the flood should stop.

From well-known causes, as we read,
The foolish work did not succeed;
And our mind's of such a cast,
We learn the future from the past.

To our reason then 'tis plain
In *towers* we can no safety gain,
For any storm would shake a TOWER,
Which on a STAR would have no power.

The business wheels revolve rapidly at the STAR, *and the immense crowd which daily obtains a change of habits at its emporium, is conclusive of the fact that it is appreciated. On the occasion of the late destructive fire a large portion of our goods having been slightly damaged by water, we are closing out regardless of cost.*

STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
LOW PRICES AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,
PERRY & CO.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.—Dr. Rogers, of the University of Pennsylvania, will lecture at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, 17th inst, for the benefit of this Home. He selects as his subject, "A Glance at the World we Live In," and will, in popular language, with the aid of drawings, diagrams, etc., and with that ability which characterizes him, explain the great facts in Geology written on Nature's imperishable monuments. The interest of the topic will reward a full attendance.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE.—This popular Sewing Machine has no rival in the world. It performs the finest and best work with the greatest ease and facility, and every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. The rooms of the agent for this excellent machine are daily thronged with customers. Call and examine. No. 630 Chesnut street.

"DO YOU feel prepared to die, Thomas?" said a worthy friend by Tom's bedside. "Yes," said Tom, "I think I do; but I'd rather stay where I was better acquainted." We all like to be where we are acquainted, and the reason is that we want to be thought of, and thought well of; and this latter is accomplished by purchasing our Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

COAL.—Do you want a superior article of coal, free from dirt, slate, and other impurities, and at a reasonable cost? If so, you can procure the same of W. W. Alter, the extensive dealer in family coal, at his yard, No. 957 N. Ninth street, or at his Office, at Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Mr. Alter gives his personal attention to the delivery of coal to purchasers, and he guarantees what we have stated, with the other important requisite of good weight.

UPHOLSTERY.—Carpets laid, Bedding, Blinds, Shades, and Furniture mended and upholstery work of every description done immediately on call, by as many workmen as are required, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye—harmless, instantaneous, and reliable—produces a splendid black or natural brown—remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor, No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Curtain Goods, and Bedding, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S Old Established House,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HAVANA CIGARS and Lynchburg Tobacco, best in the city, at moderate prices, at Flaherty's, No. 837 Chesnut, opposite the Continental. Notice, Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase Saturday night.

MATTRESSES and Bedding renovated and made up equal to new, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"PHARAOH'S SERPENTS."—A Scientific Miracle! Astonishing everybody! Amusement for all. Bower's Laboratory, Sixth and Vine streets; 50 cents; Mail, 55 cents.

LACE CURTAINS, and Vestibule Laces and Rods, in great variety, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

OLD FURNITURE overhauled, mended, and reupholstered, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NORFOLK OYSTERS received by railroad. For sale at No. 103 North Water street. See advertisement.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 710 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

HARPEL—FOSTER.—On the 9th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Joseph S. Cecil, EDWARD N. HARPEL, of Lancaster county, to Miss LETTIE C. FOSTER, of Pottsville, Pa.

MORGAN—PALMER.—On the 10th instant, by Mayor McMichael, Mr. JOSEPH MORGAN, of this city, to Miss HANNAH G., daughter of the late Isaac Palmer, of Radnor, Delaware county.

DIED

GILMOUR.—Suddenly, on the 14th inst., JANET C. GILMOUR, eldest daughter of Robert C. and Jane Gilmour, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, Rowlandsville, on Wednesday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

LUCKENBACH.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. ANNIE LUCKENBACH, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Mr. F. A. Luckenbach, No. 1012 Green street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Vernon Cemetery.

MELLON.—Of apoplexy, on the 15th instant, THOMAS MELLON, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 716 Spruce street, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. (Pittsburg, St. Louis, and New Orleans papers please copy.) **

MOORE.—On the morning of the 16th instant, KATE, wife of Charles H. Moore, and daughter of the late John Hincele, Esq., in the 45th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. ***

RAHN.—On Sunday, January 14, WILLIAM RAHN, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Thorp's lane, Chesnut Hill, on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Chesnut Hill Baptist Church.

SUMMERVILLE.—On the 15th instant, JOSEPH SUMMERVILLE, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also West End Lodge, No. 256, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1112 Shippen street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mechanics' Cemetery.

WILLS.—On the morning of the 15th instant, MARY LEHMAN daughter of Thomas Edward and Mary Louisa Wills, aged 5 months. §

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, OF SEVERAL qualities, and plated ivory-handled Table Cutlery, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SKATERS, YOU CAN GET YOUR SKATES correctly ground up, or obtain a variety of Ladies' or Gents' Skates, Straps, Pocket Gimlets, Patent Strap Pulls, Heel Plates, etc., at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, OR MANUFACtories, the Bailey Spring Roll and Cog Wheel Washing and Wringing Machine is particularly adapted, having the exclusive right to use larger rollers than any other manufacturer. For sale by the Agents,
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 1 2tf

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
AT
UNION PARK,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND STREETS.
THE SNOW IS BEING REMOVED.
THE SNOW IS BEING REMOVED.
THE ICE MAGNIFICENT.
THE ICE MAGNIFICENT.
SKATING THIS AFTERNOON AND ILLUMINATED THIS EVENING.
SKATING THIS AFTERNOON AND ILLUMINATED THIS EVENING. It

NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.
PARK CLEARED OF THE LATE SNOW.
There will be Skating this Afternoon and Evening.
GOOD MUSIC AND GOOD LIGHTS.
Take RIDGE AVENUE and SEVENTEENTH and NINETEENTH STREET CARS. 1t*

SKATES.—STEEL SKATES FOR GENTS AND Ladies; common Skates for Boys and Girls, at
JOHN A. NEFF & CO.'S,
1 15 6t* No. 261 N. THIRD, one door below Vine st.

TO RENT.

A NEW AND ELEGANT FOUR STORY HOUSE, with furniture to rent, or House to rent and furniture for sale, on N. Broad street. Address Box 2584 Philadelphia Post Office. 1 5 fm3t*

TO LET.—A LARGE HOUSE ON BRIDGE street, near Thirty-first, fourteen rooms, with stable.
1 15 3t J. T. SCHOOL.

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPer or Assistant Book-keeper and Salesman, by a Young Man of experience and good business qualifications. Will be disengaged on 1st February. A firm doing a country business will find it to their advantage to address "M. F. G.," TELEGRAPH office. 1 15 3t

A YOUNG MAN, OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, would be willing to accept of a position in a store where he might learn to be Salesman, or as Assistant Book-keeper. He can bring good references. Please address Z., at this Office. 1 15 3t

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF
MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
No. 808 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2831.
Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.
E. T. MATHEWS,
(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.).
E. POULSON,
(Late U. S. Pension Agent).
A. TRUMP. 1 15 1m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

HAS OPENED,
The Market Street Tea House,
No. 1142 MARKET Street, S. E. corner of TWELFTH and MARKET Streets.
Has opened this day.
1 1 3p BOYD & CO.

OYSTERS.—LYNDHAVEN BAY, AND OTHER Norfolk Oysters, just received via railroad.
SELLERS & BODDER,
1 16 2t* No. 103 N. WATER Street.

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
N. E. CORNER TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

This Institution ranks superior to any Commercial School in the United States being a regularly INCORPORATED COLLEGE, and the only one of the kind authorized by law to confer DEGREES OF MERIT. DIPLOMAS are awarded to graduates under the Corporate Seal, and are intended to be the very highest recommendation to positions of honor and profit in the commercial world.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION EMBRACES BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP, BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE, COMMERCIAL LAW, LECTURES ON BUSINESS AFFAIRS, COMMERCIAL CUSTOMS, FORMS, etc. etc., with their practical application, in all their details in the various departments of trade and commerce. Also, ALGEBRA and the HIGHER MATHEMATICS, PHONOGRAPHY, THE ART OF DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, NAVIGATION, and TELEGRAPHING, constituting the most complete and comprehensive course ever adopted in any commercial institution.

TELEGRAPHING.

The arrangements for Telegraphing are far in advance of anything of the kind ever offered to the public. A regular Telegraph Line is connected with the Institution, with twenty branch offices in various parts of the city, where public business is transacted, and in which the students of this institution are permitted to practice. No regular office practice can be had in any other school of instruction in the country, without which no one can obtain a position as a practical operator. Young men are cautioned against the deceptive representations of those who, without any such facilities, pretend to teach Telegraphing.

LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Institution is located in the most central part of the city, and its accommodations, for extent, elegance, and convenience, are unsurpassed. All the rooms have been fitted up in the very best style with Business Offices or Counting Houses, Telegraph Offices, Stationery Store, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, supplied with finely engraved lithographic notes, used as a circulating medium in the Department of Actual Business.

THE ACTUAL BUSINESS COURSE.

The course of instruction in the Department of Actual Business is new and original, having no reference to any similar course ended similar course pursued elsewhere. It has been arranged exclusively for this Institution upon a MODEL PLAN, and presents a complete illustration, by practical examples, of all the forms and minutiæ required in practice in every department of trade, and giving the student, in the briefest time, precisely that knowledge which every man, no matter what his occupation is to be, must possess in order to manage his own or others' affairs with skill and credit.

SOUND AND THOROUGH INSTRUCTION.

The reputation which the institution has ever maintained is due to constant efforts to keep up the very highest standard of instruction in every department. Amid competition and numerous claims pressed upon public attention, this should receive the greatest consideration. The best teachers only are employed here, and never since its organization has it been upon as good a foundation in this respect as at present.

PATRONAGE.

The institution is now enjoying the largest patronage ever bestowed upon any Commercial School in the State. More students are now entering than at any former period since its establishment.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. Samuel D. Delp, late of Bryant & Stratton's, has recently been engaged as teacher of Book-keeping, etc., increasing the already efficient corps of instructors.

TEXT-BOOK.

A practical work on Book-keeping free from the crude and impracticable notions of mere schoolmasters who have had no experience in business, is very much needed. The proprietor has one in progress, designed especially to supply his own wants. The introduction is now in press, sixty pages of plates being already finished, which will be published in pamphlet form for immediate use till the whole is completed.

PERPETUAL ALMANAC AND TIME TABLE.—The most elaborate thing of the kind ever devised, for sale, price $1.

TO YOUNG MEN WHO DESIRE THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS. We guarantee a course of instruction nowhere else equalled, while the reputation and standing of the Institution among business men make its endorsement the best passport to success and advancement. All contemplating entering any Commercial College are invited to send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR AND CATALOGUE, containing complete interior views of the College, and full particulars of the course of instruction, terms, etc.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,
PRESIDENT.
T. C. SEARCH, Special Teacher and Superintendent of Office Business. 11 16thstu5p2m

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE.—Terms, $15 per Session, of five months.
1 2 tuths 1m J. M. HUNTINGTON, Principal.

GET A THOROUGH
BUSINESS EDUCATION,
BY ATTENDING
Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly's
NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
AND
TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,
ASSEMB

The Napoleon-Bonapartes.

THEIR STRANGE VICISSITUDES OF FORTUNE IN PALACES, ON BATTLE FIELDS, AND IN EXILE—THEIR RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.

From the London Telegraph, December 22.

On Monday last the Princess Anna Murat was married, with all due pomp and ceremony, to the Duc de Mouchy. The close connection of the bride with the Imperial Court and family, the high rank and lineage of the bridegroom, the magnificence of the marriage dowry given by the Emperor himself, the peculiar interest which the wedding was supposed to excite at the Tuileries, and the beauty of the lady, famous for her fairness in a court where fair women abound, all contributed to make the nuptial ceremony a nine days' wonder in Paris. But to the great world lying outside that city which Frenchmen regard as the centre of civilization—the one habitable spot on the habitable globe—the marriage will be noteworthy chiefly for its strange historic interest. The story of the first and second empire is, as it were, epitomized in the single fact that the marriage of a granddaughter of Joachim Murat should be an event of European importance. So long as the fame of the Napoleons endures the name of the Murats must live also. Of all the generals who fought and conquered, and ruled under the reign of the great Emperor, none ever impressed his memory so strongly on the popular mind as the *beau sabreur*. Ney and Massena, Soult and Moreau, had little personal claim to a place in history save that which they derived from the reflected lustre of their master's fame. But Murat, like Bermadotte, made his own mark upon the world. And, until the world grows so *blase* that strange vicissitudes of fortune lose their interest for succeeding generations, men will not forget the story of the son of the French tavern keeper, the dependent of the house of Talleyrand, the chorister at the College of Lahors, who threw away the frock for a soldier's uniform, and fought his way to a crown by his own dauntless courage and reckless daring. The man who, in the judgment of Napoleon, was "the best cavalry officer in the world"—who was King of the two Sicilies—who, deserting the founder of his fortunes, came back to his old allegiance when the star of the Bonapartes rose once more after the return from Elba—and who died on the Calabrian coast, whither he had gone to recover a lost kingdom, shot there like a dog by a Neapolitan court-martial—was one whose career will be forever memorable. Throughout the long years of Bourbon tyranny the name of Murat was cherished by the people over whom he had once ruled; and even now, in those southern provinces of the great Italian kingdom, there is still a party left which dreams fondly of the day when the Murats shall have their own again. The lady whose marriage every newspaper in the Old World and the New will chronicle may well be proud of her descent from King Joachim of Naples, and the youngest sister of the great Napoleon.

But the fortunes of the race to which she belongs are associated no less with the second empire. During the three and thirty years which passed between the day when the sun of the Napoleons seemed to sink forever upon the field of Waterloo, and that other day when the nephew of the captive of St. Helena was proclaimed President of the French Republic, the Murats well nigh disappeared from the world's notice. The ex-Queen lived and died as the Countess Lipona, in that kindly Tuscan capital which, alone amidst the courts of the continent, extended to the surviving members of the Bonaparte race something of a timid welcome. The children of King Joachim were scattered about the world. The eldest son, once Prince Royal of Naples and heir apparent to the throne of the Two Sicilies, passed across the Atlantic, married there a grand niece of the founder and first President of the American republic, and died a Southern planter in the State of Florida. The sisters became the wives of small Italian nobles. The second and youngest son, following his brother to the New World, settled down for many years as a quiet American citizen.

Few among the emigrants in that vast hive of seething industry seemed to have a less brilliant future than that of the *quasi* royal exile. Poverty and he—so gossip says—became intimately acquainted, and for a time this branch of the Murats owed its means of livelihood to a school for little girls, kept by the present Princess, an English lady, whom the Prince had married in the days when Louis Philippe was called to the throne of France, and the prospects of the Bonapartes seemed at their lowest ebb. Then, when the Prince had reached an age at which most men begin to think that fortune has little more in store for them, the Orleans dynasty fell, Napoleon III restored the empire, and the last of the Murats returned to Paris to become a Senator and noble of France, the trusted friend and favorite of his cousin, chief among the grandees of the second empire.

The Princess Anna herself has thus grown up during the prosperity of the race to which she belongs, and it is understood that the Emperor has always taken especial interest in the subject of her marriage. Suitors without number have been talked of as candidates for the hand of this daughter of the empire, and the choice of a husband, is said to have been the theme of frequent deliberation in the imperial councils. Whatever may be the personal merits of the fortunate nobleman who has been selected to receive the hand of the youthful bride, there can be no doubt that his position must have been a powerful recommendation in the eyes of a sovereign anxious by every means to consolidate his dynasty. The Duc de Mouchy, belonging as he does to one of the oldest of French families, represents the legitimist party. Hitherto the Faubourg St. Germain has refused to recognize the empire, very much as it refused to acknowledge the Government of Italy. The historic names of France were not to be found in the visiting lists of the Imperial Court.

Between the partisans of the new order of things and the devotees of the *ancien regime* there was a gulf across which it was well nigh impossible to pass. The nobles might appear at court on state occasions, but the *salons* of the *noblesse* were closed to the courtiers of the Tuileries. Whether for good or evil, however, the French aristocracy are no longer a power in France, and their favor or disfavor can neither make nor mar a dynasty. Yet, socially, they represent a force; and Napoleon III is too wise a ruler to ignore the importance of social influences. His own throne he has probably now established firmly enough; but he may well wish to secure for his son the active sympathy, as well as the sullen acquiescence of every party in the country. Moreover, in some portions of France the old legitimist section is not without power; and the enterprise of winning it over to the empire is by no means so hopeless as it might at first appear.

With the death of the Duc de Bordeaux, a sickly and childless man, now advancing in years, there will perish the last direct male descendant of the elder branch of the French Bourbons, and it is by no means certain that the partisans of legitimacy, will transfer their allegiance to the Orleans family, whom they dislike far more than they do the Napoleons. According to the orthodox theory, the descendants of Louis Phillippe are excluded from the succession by their father's disloyalty to the lawful sovereign, and the throne of France becomes vacant if Henry V. dies without son or heir. These calculations, however, are too remote to exercise much influence on so practical a mind as that of the French Emperor. Probably he values the adhesion given to his dynasty in the marriage of his cousin to one of the first among the old nobles of France, chiefly as an acknowledgment that, even in the Rue de Grenelle St. Germain, the empire is now recognized as an accomplished fact.

CURIOUS MANUSCRIPT.—In the history of the late Dr. Williams, of London, there is a manuscript containing the whole book of Psalms and all the New Testament, in fifteen volumes, folio. The whole is written in characters an inch long, with a white composition, on black paper, manufactured for the purpose. This perfectly *unique* copy was written in 1745, at the cost of Mr. Harris, a tradesman of London, whose sight having decayed with age, so as to prevent his reading the Scriptures, though printed on the largest type, he incurred the expense of this transcription, that he might enjoy those sources of comfort which were to him "more to be desired than gold—yes, much fine gold.'

ST. DOMINGO.

The Late Troubles at an End—Peace Throughout the Republic.

The *Monitor*, the official paper of the Baez Government, in its issue of the 26th December, has the following *resume* on the condition of that republic, which we translate *verbatim*:—

The Rebellion, which raised its head in Porto Plata and which was crushed at Emboscada, Quinigua, and Banega, is entirely subdued. Its authors—Luperon and others—have fled abroad, and the town which was the theatre of those events has been occupied without opposition by the Government forces, under Generals Lovera and Salcedo and Colonel Guzman. At the same time the arms of the Government have just obtained another triumph in the neighborhood of Guayubin over a faction which owes its existence to General Moncion, then Governor of the province of Santiago, in which capacity he favored the clandestine landing of the Haytien leader Salnave, and made common cause with him, intending an aggression on the neighboring republic (Hayti) without having any authority to do so. So sinister as well as dangerous a plot was denounced in time by the well-disposed inhabitants of those parts, who, indignant at so great a treason and the scandalous manner in which the laws of neutrality were being infringed, refused their support to the movement, in which only a few adventurers took part. This latter event occurred before General Baez took charge of the Government, while the first-mentioned took place as well a few hours before the oath of office was subscribed to; but the late Government, on receiving information of those occurrences, commissioned General Garcia to restore order immediately, and for that purpose to communicate with Generals La Concha and Lovera. The General's proclamation revealed the activity which he brought to the work, and since, in those critical moments, the advent of a new administration occurred, no time was lost in making such dispositions as should result in the speedy dissolution of a plot which was on the point of compromising the Republic; but just then the movement at Porto Plata took place, and this new complication presented a sad state of things which it was necessary to combat at all hazards in order to save the social and other interests of Cibao, which were in imminent danger. Events have corresponded with the wishes and conduct of the authorities and people of those provinces. Thus in Porto Plata the faction on the northwestern frontier has been beaten, and Moncion, Salnave, Pena, and Barriento are wanderers, while Colonel Lisgo, who was with them, has lost his life. These factions, then, acting in concert and now completely destroyed, can never again raise their heads, because the Government is on its guard, and keeps its troops in pursuit of the disaffected until they submit to the rule of right.

Official despatches from the interior are highly satisfactory; tranquillity and order reign throughout the entire republic.

In conformity with law the registering of all citizens entitled to vote has commenced, and the election of senators, representatives, and municipal authorities will take place and continue throughout the country from the 28th to the 30th instant.

News from Du Chaillu, the Explorer and Gorilla-Hunter.

A private letter from Mr. Du Chaillu, received by the last mail from London, communicates some interesting particulars of his last exploring journey. We have before noted that it was Mr. Du Chaillu's purpose to cross the continent of Africa from the West Coast, and that he had been attacked and robbed by the natives. He writes:—"I have been in new countries, and penetrated much further into the heart of Africa than before. I met eight new tribes, hitherto unknown, amongst them a dwarf people who call themselves Obongons, and who are gypsies in their habits. My prospects for getting across the continent were most promising up to the moment of the unlucky accident which ruined all and nearly caused the destruction of my life and my whole party.

"A gun in the hands of one of my men was accidentally discharged, and the ball killed two natives. The people amongst whom we were at once took it into their heads that we had come to kill them, immediately attacked us, and we were forced to retreat and fight our way back, part of the time under terrible difficulties. I was wounded twice with poisoned arrows, but escaped with life and limb, and am now well."

He adds that he saved his journal and astronomical observations, but lost other scientific notes and his collections of photographs, etc. He has received much kindness in England since his return, and is to give an account of his explorations and adventures before the Royal Geographical Society.

Photographic Items.

NEW DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS.

A warm discussion is in progress in the London *Photographic News* concerning a method for obtaining stereoscopic effects by a single photograph. The inventor, Mr. Pettitt, of Birmingham, proposes to take a double negative in the way in which ordinary stereoscopic negatives are obtained. These two pictures are then superposed by causing "light to be passed through them in a dark room, or camera obscura, and receiving the rays so passing through the pictures by a pair of lenses placed at the same distance from them as the pictures were when taken. The two pictures now become enlarged, coalesce, and are superimposed upon each other." Such pictures, for which the name "binograph" has been suggested, are stated by the inventor to be in better perspective, and to have the appearance of roundness and solidity not to be obtained with a single lens in the ordinary way. An acquaintance with the rudiments of optics would have shown the fallacy of such reasoning. The rival parties, however, agreed to refer the matter to Professor Wheatstone, who, of course, states that the only possible result of such a process must be a picture with a blurred and indistinct outline, but possessing no greater apparent relief than an ordinary photograph.

Of photo-relief engraving, the London *Reader* says that a Mr. Woodbury recently read a paper before the London Photographic Society, in explanation of a process of his own invention for photo-relief engraving. The first step is the exposure in a solar camera of the negative—which is taken in the ordinary manner—in contact with a film of bichromatized gelatine supported on a plate of talc. By this operation, it is claimed, the parts acted upon by the light are rendered insoluble, a stream of hot water removes all the soluble portion of the film, leaving a faithful transcript of the negative in relief. A *cliche* of the gelatine film is then taken in soft type metal, by means of a hydraulic press. This *cliche* forms the printing surface. The ink is a solution of gelatine colored with any suitable coloring matter. It is poured hot upon the surface of the plate, upon which a piece of paper is then placed. A gentle pressure is applied, and maintained sufficiently long to permit the gelatine to set. The gelatine film adheres to the paper and forms the picture. It will thus be seen that the shades of the picture are produced by the varying thickness of the gelatine—that the picture is, in fact, a cast of the metal *cliche*, but so thin that when the print is dry, it is impossible to see or even to feel that it is in relief. By using an "ink" of the ordinary photographic tone, it is a matter of the greatest difficulty to distinguish Mr. Woodbury's pictures from the ordinary photographic print. One of the learned societies is only waiting for the completion of Mr. Woodbury's experiments to decide upon illustrating the next volume of its transactions by this new process.

—A public meeting has been held at Edinburgh to urge the Government to hold a strict investigation into the Jamaica affairs.

—An old lady named Morley is now living in Claydon, England, in her one hundred and fifth year. She preserves all her faculties.

—An Italian girl in Parma lately committed suicide because her lover declared that he felt more affection for his mother than for herself.

—A young lady of twenty-two years is now an inmate of a lunatic asylum near Prague. Last summer she won thirty or forty thousand thalers at Baden-Baden, and her success turned her head. She always imagines herself at the roulette table.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
December 26, 1865.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the balance of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at this bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., 23d JANUARY, 1866.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 6000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of New York as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent. or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 26th day of December, 1865, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificates.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, here by jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 26th December, 1865, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

Witness, (Signed), C. D.
(Place) E. F.
(Date)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signed), G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. 12 26 tu&f

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
341 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

I. B. SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER Truss Establishment No. 1347 CHESTNUT street, near Broad.—This Truss, unlike all others, cures Ruptures, frees the cord from all pressure, will never rust, break, chafe, or become filthy; fitted to form, requiring no strap; used in bathing; always good as new. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspenseries, etc., of improved styles. Lady attendant. Call and examine, or send for pamphlet. 12 16 1m

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.,
No. 1102 CHESTNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 17 3m

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and ganging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all or the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1.....$100,000
" " 2..... 200,000
" " 3..... 60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2," or "3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

J. A. POTTER,
12 22 3t Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 15

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the premises, S. E. corner of BROAD and WALLACE Streets, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:—

35 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Roger Steam Roller.
2 Roger Cutting Machines.
1 Roger Press.
1 Steam Engine and Gauge.
1 Platform Scale
2 Lines Shafting and Belting.
1 Dressing Table.
1 Oil Can.
1 Box and Tools.
2 Stoves.
7 Empty Barrels.
3 Empty Half Barrels.
1 barrel pure Yara; 1 bale, 90 pounds.
1 box Liquorice Paste.
1 lot Stems.
1 Vice.
1 Press and Boxes.
1 Drayton Machine.
1 Drying Apparatus (pipes).
1 Coffee Mill.
1 Scale.
5 Sieves.
1 Table.
1 packing Table and contents.
70 half barrels Chewing Tobacco,
25 lbs. Pulverized Liquorice.
9 cases and 4 lbs. Kilikinick.
124 bbls. Smoking Tobacco.
5 bbls., part full, Stems of Tobacco.
17 bbls. Stem Tobacco.
3 half bbls., part full, Chewing Tobacco.
252 lbs. baled Tobacco.
1 bbl. Shorts
250 lbs. Broken Stems.
6 Empty Barrels.
2 cases Stem Smoking.
1 lot Drying Frames and Racks.
1 lot Steam Pipes.
2 Shovels.
1 Fork.
1 Stove.
1 ream large Wrapping Paper.
20 Empty Half Barrels.
10,572 lbs. Smoking Tobacco.
1 case Dust or Shorts
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 85 595.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 21,487.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 20 892.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 85,987.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,401.
1 hhd. Scraps, No 58,277.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 82 272.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 71 579.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 969.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 204.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 76,523.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 400.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No 63 008.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 56,761.
1 hhd. Scraps.
10 hhd. Stems, S. R., Nos. 211, 206, 205, 198, 212, 198, 201, 203, 209, 212.
200 pounds Scraps.
260 pounds Stems.
100 Staves.
1 Lot Samples.
1 Elevator.
2 Hoisting boxes.
2 Casing boards.
1 Drying apparatus.
79 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Desk, drawers and cases.
1 Pair Scales.
1 Safe.
3 Chairs.
1 Stove.
1 Iron Hat Rack.
1 Letter Press.
321 lbs. Heartsease Smoking Tobacco.
250 lbs. Skating Club do do
277 lbs. Pure Yara do do
1 Steam Boiler.
1 Shafting and Belt.
2 Grindstones.
3 Cases Seed Leaf Tobacco, 520, 98, 500.
1 Lot coal—one ton.
1 Horse.
1 Business Wagon.
1 Set Harness.
1 Straw Cutter
2 Buckets, and other small articles

P. C. ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal.
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1866. 1 3wfm6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale, by the Hon JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Powell Seiger & Co.'s store, No. 27 N. Front street, at 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1866, TWENTY THOUSAND CIGARS, packed in one-tenth boxes.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S Marshal for Eastern District of Penna.
Philadelphia, January 3, 1866. 1 4thstu6t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET
Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, it we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
11 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BALTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
1 1 No 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

WEATHER STRIPS.
BROWNE'S
METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
AND
WINDOW BANDS
PREVENT RATTLING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS,

For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.

DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT,
11 23thstu2m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

OWEN HOUSE,
LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL,"
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
12 22 1m THOMAS P JACKS, Proprietor.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCCESSOR to Fowler, Wells & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at
12 22 stuth 1m No. 26 S. TENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL
TO
NEW OFFICE.

ON MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNE STOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 2

CHARLES HALLOWELL,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
(ROOM No. 4).
Government, State, and Other Loan and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 11
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 35 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5'20S.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.
BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Rapillons, Rouleaux, Tonsues, Frises, Crimpses, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.
11 30 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
CULVER'S
New Patent Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 1y No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.
CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.
An article possessing Merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose

Religious Intelligence.

FOREIGN.

ITALY.—In a population of twenty-two millions, there are seventeen millions who cannot read or write. The Sunday Schools are doing a good work among the people, and it is mentioned as a most encouraging fact that during the last year 27,000 copies of the Scriptures were sold in Italy, mostly in the northern and central provinces.

AFRICA.—A diocesan organization is about to be established in Africa, in accordance with a canon of the late General Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States.

—The three missionaries at the Gaboon have been there from seventeen to twenty-four years. There are now forty-seven members in the church, who are as much elevated in principle and morals above the heathen as are church members in the United States. The influence of the liquor traffic is sadly demoralizing, and smallpox has diminished the population in all this region.

—A new mission has been established by Bishop Crowther in the Delta of the Niger, called the Bowny Mission, the King and people of Bowny bearing a large share of the expense.

DOMESTIC.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Rev. Dr. Stone, of Boston, has decided to accept the call of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco.

—The Congregational Church Building Fund, collected on Forefathers' day, amounts, as thus far reported, to over $100,000.

—A new Congregational Church has been organized in New Orleans, and has bought the Second Presbyterian meeting-house for $20,000. Another church of the same order is to be organized soon.

—George Peabody, the London banker, is about to erect a new church, of the Puritan faith, in Georgetown, Mass., in opposition to the new divinity of Rev. Charles Beecher.

—There are now six Congregational Churches in Chicago, the first having been formed in 1851.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. Dr. Paxton, of Pittsburg, has accepted the call of the First Presbyterian Church in New York, late Dr. Phillips'.

METHODIST.—Several of the Methodist Churches in Newark, N. J., are rejoicing in extensive revivals of religion.

—The Methodist Church in Oregon appears to be greatly in advance of other denominations, and possesses in its ministry an able and earnest body of working men. The Governor of the State is a Methodist, and is regarded as a devoted Christian. The Willamette University, at Salem, is flourishing.

REFORMED DUTCH.—Connected with the General Synod of this church, are the particular Synods of New York, Albany, and Chicago. There are 32 Classis or Presbyteries, 427 churches, and 436 ministers. The amount raised last year for benevolent purposes was $225,410·44, and for congregational uses $545,540·99. The number of communicants was reported at 54,286; of families, 34,125. The number adhering to its sanctuaries may thus be reckoned at 20,000 people.

BAPTIST.—The *Western Recorder* reports numerous revivals of religion in Kentucky. In Pennsylvania, also, large numbers are uniting with the church.

EPISCOPAL.—Jay Cooke has made a New Year's present to the Divinity school, near this city, of eight acres of land, together with money, making the value of $50,000.

—The Rev. Dr. Coit, of Concord, N. H., has been elected President of Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., in place of Dr. Kerfoot, elected Bishop of Western Pennsylvania.

UNITARIAN.—The Unitarians are endeavoring to organize a society in Ithaca. A considerable congregation is attending the preaching.

—The majority of the Unitarian Church, at Charleston, S. C., in order to get rid of Rev. Mr. Stebbins, sent there by the American Unitarian Association, rented their edifice to the Methodists, but it is now said the church has been reopened by military authority, and Mr. Stebbins returns to the pulpit.

Turf Items.

—A celebrated trotting mare, belonging to Captain Hammer, known all over the United States as "Lady Gay," died on the plantation of Mr. James Gee, near Nashville, on Friday night last.

—Count de Lagrange, the owner of the celebrated horse "Gladiator," won $100,000 on the turf in England, during the present year; the Duke of Beaufort, $80,000; Mr. Ten Broeck (the American, who stands sixth in the list of winners), $30,000.

—"Winkfield," an English thoroughbred, who won the Ascot cup in 1856, was lately recognized drawing a butcher's cart in London. The butcher had bought him for thirty shillings; but the old horse, true to the practice of his turf days, troubled his new owner, and protested against his ignoble occupation, by running away whenever he pleased.

—The London *Sporting Life* of December 13 says that great preparations have been made at Danebury to celebrate the marriage, of Miss Day, eldest daughter of John Day, with Cannop, the jockey of Mr. Brayley, and who so distinguished himself by the riding of "Ackworth" last year in the Cæsarwitch and Cambridgeshire. A progeny of "light-weights" may therefore soon be looked for.

—A French journal (*Le Jockey*) contains a list of the principal winning horses in France, Belgium, and Baden. "Gladiateur" heads the list with two races, value £6180; "Gontram" comes next, with three races, £4178; the next follows "La Mandarine," four races, £2828; "Mignon," six races, £2254; "Vertugadin," five races, £2194; "Nimmon de l'Enclos," seven races, £2017; "Tourmalet," three races, £1806; "La Reine Berthe," six races, £1408; "Fumoe," six races, £1270; "Fidelite," seven races, £1264; "Matamore," five races, £1215; and "Fille de l'Air," three races, £1190.

—"Parley," the correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writes from Washington as follows:

About a fortnight since, as the Lieutenant-General was driving over from Georgetown to Washington, a butcher's cart drawn by a grey horse came up alongside at a fast gait. Now, the Lieutenant-General has a weakness for fast horses and for fast travelling, so he spoke to his horse 'Cincinnatus,' expecting to give the meat wagon the go-by easily. But the grey nag pelted away, and although the Lieutenant-General and 'Cincinnatus' tried to 'fight it out on that line,' they were beaten in going one block, and distanced before having reached the second cross street. From that moment the conqueror of the rebellion determined to own the nag that had out-trotted 'Cincinnatus,' and all of his personal friends were soon enlisted in the movement to purchase this unknown steed.

Chadwick, mine host of Willard's Hotel, was the fortunate discoverer of the gallant grey, which, on a quiet trial, proved faster than the experienced eye of the Lieutenant-General had supposed. The nag had been bought at a sale of condemned horses, and was obtained of its owner for $350. Henceforth, instead of plodding along with a load of meat or of cabbage, the grey trotter will be harnessed to the light wagon of the Lieutenant-General, and it is predicted that it will enable him to show his friend Bonner as good time as he was treated to in New York.

AN ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK.—There is in the town of Nantucket, Massachusetts, a clock made by the Hon. Walter Folger, when he was only 22 years of age. The plan of the whole of the machinery was matured and completed in his mind before he commenced to put it together. It keeps the correct date of the year, and the figures change as the year changes. The sun and moon, represented by balls, appear to rise and set on the face of the clock, with all their variations and phases, as in the heavens. It also indicates the sun's place in the ecliptic; keeps account of the motion of the moon's nodes around the ecliptic, and the sun and moon's declination.

—The trouble with the students in Paris still continued. Lectures at the faculties on law and medicine were resumed on the 21st, but the Professors were unable to proceed, owing to the noise made by the students. The latest despatches say that the agitation was diminishing.

Great Storm in Iowa.

TREES BROKEN DOWN AND TELEGRAPH LINES DESTROYED BY ACCUMULATIONS OF ICE.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Clinton, Iowa, January 10, says:—

"This morning the beautiful groves about Mount Vernon, and in fact all along the line to this city, were covered from top to root with a thick coating of ice. All the limbs and twigs, bent and crossing each other in all possible forms, sparkled in the morning light, and waving in the breeze, formed a scene of inexpressible beauty. No bride 'adorned for her husband,' was ever dressed so gaily as the forest trees of Mount Vernon. But with all this beauty came destruction, for many of the trees were broken down, and others were bereft of their finest branches.

"The telegraph lines have suffered very great damage. The ice frozen upon the wires has broken them in hundreds of places between Mount Vernon and Clinton, and very often the insulators are wrenched from the poles. It will take a good many days and a large force to repair the lines in this section of Iowa."

Terrible Tragedy in Walworth County, Wisconsin.

A WOMAN AND CHILD MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD—ONE OF THE PERPETRATORS KILLED AND TWO MORTALLY WOUNDED.

RACINE, Wis., January 10.—The Racine *Journal* published an account of a terrible tragedy that occurred last Friday evening in Walworth county. A farmer living between Lyons and Geneva had sold his farm for $3000, and on the morning of the murder had started west to purchase another farm. About eight o'clock in the evening, three men dressed in soldiers' clothes entered the house and murdered the man's wife and child, and then proceeded to ransack the house. A neighbor living across the road hearing the noise, rushed over there, taking with him a revolver. Upon entering the house, the first sight that met his gaze were the bodies of the mother and child weltering in blood. The murderers, in the meantime, were up-stairs, and had started to come down, when the neighbor faced them and fired upon them, killing one instantly, and mortally wounding the other two. The names of the parties are not ascertained.

—In the old town of Nuremberg lately a haunted house has given much alarm to the usually stolid residents near it. The house has not been used for several years. The apparition takes usually the shape of a white owl, and appears at the traditional hour of midnight

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture or Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest due on more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by said Mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned the premises therein referred to and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of Thomas and Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in Mortgage as aforesaid, and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station as the same is now constructed. Together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Tyrone station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence extending northwardly to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three and one quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station, and there terminating; said section of said road between the points aforesaid being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS.

Connected with said section of said road, and belonging to said Company between said points, and the right of way for the same of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

AND, ALSO,

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned properly, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others to the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part, by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee*.
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.
Philadelphia.

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J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor for the Year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty ($447,350) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Guardians of the Poor to defray the expenses of that department for the year 1866, as follows:—

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Item 1. Drugs and medicines, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 2. Sugar, butter, lard, oat, and cake meal, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 3. Brandy, wine, whisky, and porter, eight thousand (8000) dollars.

Item 4. Surgical instruments, leeches and leeching, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 5. Books and binding for medical library and preservation of pathological specimens, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 6. Marketing for hospital and nurses' tables, eight thousand ($8000) dollars.

Item 7. Salary of apothecary and assistants and recording clerks, two thousand three hundred ($2300) dollars.

Item 8. Wages on pay roll, three thousand three hundred ($3300) dollars.

Item 9. Board of resident physicians, two thousand one hundred ($2100) dollars.

Item 10. Incidental expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

Item 11. Marketing for Insane Department, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 12. Salaries of resident physician and clerk, and board of assistant resident physicians, one thousand eight hundred and sixty ($1860) dollars.

Item 13. Wages on pay roll, chargeable to Insane Asylum, four thousand three hundred ($4300) dollars.

Item 14. Incidental expenses, two hundred ($200) dollars.

CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.

Item 15. Marketing and supplies for matron's and nurses' tables, six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 16. Wages on pay roll, chargeable to Children's Asylum, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 17. Salaries of matron, teacher, and assistant matron, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 18. Incidental expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

HOUSE GENERALLY.

Item 19. Flour, corn, and corn meal, forty-seven thousand ($47,000) dollars.

Item 20. Beef, mutton, pork, and bacon, forty-five thousand ($45,000) dollars.

Item 21. Tea, coffee, rye, sugar, and molasses, thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars.

Item 22. Codfish, butter, lard, rice, corn, hominy, barley, salt, and pepper, fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars.

Item 23. Potatoes, beans, and other vegetables, four thousand five hundred ($4500) dollars.

Item 24. Crackers, hops, malt, vinegar and pickles, two thousand two hundred ($2200) dollars.

Item 25. Marketing for Old Women's Asylum, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 26. Marketing for Almshouse, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 27. Dry-goods, twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Item 28. Boots, shoes, hats, and caps, one thousand seven hundred ($1700) dollars.

Item 29. Hosiery, yarn, thread, cotton, combs, needles, and trimmings, three thousand five hundred ($3500) dollars.

Item 30. Tobacco, soap, lime, and starch, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 31. Hardware, crockery, tinware, brushes, brooms, two thousand five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 32. Purchase and repair of stoves, and castings, and cooking apparatus, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 33. General repairs to House, plumbing, gas-fitting, and materials therefor, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 34. Fuel, of which all coal used shall be Schuylkill, which shall be obtained from miners only, twenty-six thousand five hundred ($26,500) dollars.

Item 35. Gas and oil, six thousand eight hundred ($6800) dollars.

Item 36. Furniture and straw, three thousand five hundred ($3500) dollars.

Item 37. Cleaning sinks and chimneys, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 38. Salaries of Steward, Clerk, and Storekeeper, House Agent, Matron, and Steward's Clerk, five thousand three hundred and fifty ($5350) dollars.

Item 39. Salaries of Doorkeeper, Engineer, Assistant Engineer, Plumber, Gas-fitter, Baker, general Watchman, and Police Officer, three thousand six hundred and fifty ($3650) dollars.

Item 40. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to House generally, twenty-three hundred and fifty ($2350) dollars.

Item 41. Fire hose and repairs to same, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 42. Incidental expenses, four hundred ($400) dollars

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

Item 43. Leather, lasts, and shoe-findings, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 44. Tallow and caustic alkali and materials for making soap, two thousand five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 45. Chain filling and weaving materials, twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars.

Item 46. Tools, coal, iron, and steel, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 47. Tin, glass, paints, varnish, oil, glue, and brushes, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 48. Lumber, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 49. Quarrying stone, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 50. Purchase of hardware and iron for making iron bedsteads, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 51. Salary of Superintendent, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 52. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to the Manufactory and over-work, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 53. Incidental expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

FARM AND BLOCKLEY ESTATE.

Item 54. Lumber and repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 55. Lime, sand, and masonry, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 56. Repairing wharf, pumping engine, and meadow banks, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 57. Straw and feed for horses and cows, and for purchase of milk, four thousand five hundred ($4500) dollars.

Item 58. Seeds, manure, and farming utensils, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 59. Purchase of horses, cows, wagon, etc., fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 60. Iron and blacksmith work, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 61. Salaries of farmer and gardener, one thousand seven hundred and fifty ($1750) dollars.

Item 62. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to farm and garden, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 63. Steam pipes, fittings, and masonry for Hospital, Out-wards, Insane Department, and Children's Asylum, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars

Item 64. Incidental expenses, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

OUTDOOR EXPENSES.

Item 65. Salaries of Secretary, Outdoor Agent, Messenger, Wagon Driver, and Visitor of Children, three thousand seven hundred ($3700) dollars.

Item 66. Traveling expenses of House Agent, and support of non-residents, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 67. Tax and ground rent of city office, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 68. Repairs to city office, gas, water rent, and incidental office expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 69. Expenses of support and bastardy cases, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 70. Cost of serving processes and removal of non-residents, nine hundred ($900) dollars.

Item 71. Cupping, leeching, and burial cases, five hundred ($500) dollars

Item 72. Rent of Visitor's office, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 73. Salaries of Outdoor Visitors, six thousand four hundred ($6400) dollars.

Item 74. Salaries of Outdoor Physicians and Apothecaries, three thousand nine hundred and twenty ($3920) dollars.

Item 75. Maintaining and educating three deaf mutes in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the city, seven hundred and twenty ($720) dollars.

Item 76. Support of twelve feeble-minded children at the Pennsylvania Training School at Media, in accordance with an ordinance approved December 31, 1862, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars: Provided, That the Guardians be requested not to fill any vacancies that may occur by reason of the death or removal of any of the recipients of this charity.

Item 77. Stationery, printing, and advertising, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 78. Railroad tickets for Guardians and Medical Board, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 79. Provisions for smallpox patients, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 80. Incidental expenses, two hundred ($200) dollars.

FOR RELIEF OF OUTDOOR POOR.

Item 81. First Poor District, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 82. Second Poor District, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 83. Third Poor District, eight thousand five hundred ($8500) dollars.

Item 84. Fourth Poor District, seven thousand five hundred ($7500) dollars.

Item 85. Fifth Poor District, five thousand three hundred ($5300) dollars.

Item 86. Sixth Poor District, six thousand ($6000) dollars.

Item 87. Seventh Poor District, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 88. Eighth Poor District, four thousand five hundred ($4500) dollars.

Item 89. Ninth Poor District, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 90. Tenth Poor District, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 91. Eleventh Poor District, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 92. For reconstruction of sewerage, privies, and drainage, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Guardians of the Poor in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Approving the Sureties of Certain District Surveyors Elect.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That John Porter and Edward Lafferty, sureties of Thomas Daly, Surveyor of the First District; Edwin A. Merrick and John Louey, sureties of Charles S. Close, surveyor of the Second District; John H. Jones and Robert Law, sureties of D. H. Sheduker, Surveyor of the Third District; Hiram Miller and Henry Shuster, sureties of Edward D. Roberts, Surveyor of the Fourth District; James Martin and John Sloan, sureties of John Wolf, Surveyor of the Fifth District; Peter M. Hendel and Benjamin J. Ritter, sureties of James P. Davis, Surveyor of the Sixth District; Amos Ellis and Henry Haines, sureties of William Albertson, Surveyor of the Seventh District; S. S. Kelly and Charles E. Graeff, sureties of J. H. Levering, Surveyor of the Eighth District; John Stallman and James Miller, sureties of Jesse Lightfoot, Surveyor of the Ninth District; Robert W. Shallcross and Peter Castor, sureties of Isaac Shallcross, Surveyor of the Tenth District; S. L. Smedley and Augustus C. Jones, sureties of James Miller, Surveyor of the Twelfth District, be and the same are hereby approved, and that the City Solicitor be directed to prepare the necessary bonds for said parties to execute.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat for the year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty ($17,350) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat, to defray the following expenses, viz.:—

Item 1. For repairs to and equipment of boat and machinery, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 2. For fuel, seven thousand five hundred ($7500) dollars.

Item 3. For wages, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 4. For provisions, one thousand two hundred and fifty ($1250) dollars.

Item 5. For insurance, wharfage, stationery, and incidentals, six hundred ($600) dollars: Provided, That all the fuel, provisions, and other supplies shall be obtained by advertisement therefor; the contracts to be given to the lowest bidder.

The warrants to be drawn by the Trustees of the City Ice Boat.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

AT

ALTER'S

COAL YARD,

NINTH STREET,

BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 1 11

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 1y

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1859-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the ARMY, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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And all styles of goods suitable for
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Of our own Manufacture, suitable for
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BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9·15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and Southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 3·30, 6·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., and 3·00 and 5·[illegible] P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 1·00 P. M. and 4·30 and 9·55 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., and 12·36, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44, and 10·20 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M., Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·05 P. M., Express; 9·25 P. M. Express.

An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 9·52 A. M., 2·23, and 11·50 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 12·27, 5·13, and 10·23 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 4·04 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville, and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

E5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, as the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
11 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·16, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 8, 8·30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·30 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 2·40,

A QUEER LETTER.

J. Wilkes Booth Redivivus.

The Norfolk *Post* of Saturday contains the following singular letter:—

MOREHEAD CITY, January 5, 1866.—*Editor Norfolk Post*—Sir:—I have just arrived in this place from ——, where I saw and talked with John Wilkes Booth, the supposed assassin of your late President. That he would be alive after what had occurred at your Capital, may seem strange, but it is true nevertheless.

I saw him and B. Harris, who left with him not four weeks ago, and learned from him all the hardships that he underwent in leaving this country. He says that no one who has the least regard for truth will say that he was in Ford's Theatre on the night of the 14th of April last, and wonders why no one present on that occasion did not pretend to recognize the man that shot Lincoln until they were told that it was him by Lory Keen, his bitter enemy. He did not, however, to me deny or admit that he had done the deed; but stated that no one could truthfully say, of their own knowledge, that it was him.

He declares that Mrs. Surratt was innocent, and wonders how the man that was killed in the barn looked. He learned from the papers that he had a heavy beard, and had sheared or cut it in such an awkward manner that his (Booth's) most intimate friends would not recognize him as Booth. He thinks not. He believed, innocent or guilty, that if found, he would have been sacrificed to their mad fury, and concluded to leave, which he did. And as there can now be no harm in telling, I will state what he told me—omitting names.

He crossed the river at Georgetown; stopped the next day near Fairfax Courthouse; the next night he was taken near Middleburg, etc., and from there near Gum Springs, where he remained two days; and after more than three weeks' travelling—mostly by night, and suffering severely—he reached Florida, where he was detained for some time, until Harris, who was not mentioned in the affair, and who could not appear publicly, procured a boat, which they ventured to sea in and made land safe. Booth was immediately taken sick, and has been the most of the time since.

In October he was much better, so much so that he took some exercise in the open air, but relapsed and was confined to his room until about four weeks ago. His constitution, in my judgment, is ruined, and I don't believe he will live long. He was preparing for a change of climate, and if no relapse has taken place, is probably now in another country, where he will meet with more of his own people, or people from the same country.

Mr. Editor, I write such poor English that I fear you will not be able to make it out; but it is the truth the whole truth, and if you wish, you may publish it. I shall not be in the country to read it. Yours, truly, J. F.

(JOSEPH FREIDBERGER.)

MEDICAL.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

AND

GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases In our many scientific experiments with the electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possess the power of arousing the dormant energies equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice. Dr. Shedd was a student of Professor C. H. Bolles, with many other eminent medical men in the city of Rochester, N. Y., about ten years ago, and after that a partner in the city of Buffalo, and since that time has given his whole attention to the curing of disease by Electricity in its various forms and modifications, in accordance with the *great* and *sublime* doctrines of Professor Bolles, who has brought his discovery into public favor in all the principal cities of America, among medical men and Electricians. The skill and experience, therefore, of Dr. M. J. Galloway and P. Shedd, M. D., commend them to the confidence of the public and afflicted.

Mrs. C. H. BOLLES, the eldest and most successful female Electrician in the country, has charge of the Female Department.

Our treatment is eminently successful in all FEMALE DISEASES.

N. B.—Professor BOLLES, my father-in-law, has no *successor* in this city, although we find lengthy advertisements in the public press of this city during the past year from an individual who has had the audacity to style himself "SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR BOLLES."

The same individual publishes a long list of patients as *reference*, giving the public to understand that they were cured by him, when in fact every one of them was treated by Professor Bolles and myself—with many thousand others. Many of the parties he refers to as having been treated by him, HE, IN FACT, HAS NEVER SEEN. All such misrepresentations are calculated to *deceive* the public, especially the afflicted portion. *Those given up as incurable are invited to call.*

CONSULTATION FREE.

An interesting pamphlet mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,

No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,

1 1 smw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GEORGE D. WISHAM, NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

Is now offering his entire *stock* of Dry Goods at a reduction of 30 per cent from former prices, to be closed out before taking stock.

French Merinoes—all reduced.
Plain Poplins, one yard wide, only 95 cents.
Bright Magenta Poplin, only $1 00.
Dotted Poplins marked down low.
Silk and Wool Poplins reduced.
Beautiful Bright Plain Poplins; a bargain.
Striped Silk and Wool Poplin; cheap.
3000 yards, one-half yard wide, English Merino, only 70 cents.
SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
Wool Top full Ladies' size, only $3 25; worth $5 00.
Square and Long Blanket and Thibet Shawls.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
Heavy Plaid Canton Flannel only 33 cents.
The good Old Pembertons, only 35 cents.
Hamilton's and other makes, low.
Call and get Bargains. 10 26thstu 3m

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "A," pages 562-3-4-5-6 and 8, and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12 h day of May, A. D 1859, in Mortgage Book "E," page 170, etc., to secure the payment of bonds of said Company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction, upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith and to discharge my duty as trustee. In respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON *Trustee* as aforesaid *and Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, and said Mortgage provided, I will, upon Monday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, bridges, fences privileges, rights and all real property of every description, acquired by and belonging to said Company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereof.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property, included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, formerly the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, thence extending northwardly to and through the borough of Phillipsburg, Rush township, Centre county, and there terminating. Said section of said railroad, between the points aforesaid, being about twenty miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz:—

At Mount Pleasant one siding about 200 feet long.
At 11¾ mile Post one quarry siding about 383 feet long
At Summit, 13th Mile Post a second track siding about 1330 feet long.
At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding North or Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.
At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long
At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.
At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2075 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet additional Railroad track extending up Moshannan creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary therefor.
At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.
At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.
At Phillipsburg, three sidings about 1500 feet total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station, lot 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with woodsheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21¾ Mile Post a lot of ground containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Phillipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Phillipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres, with
One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.
One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet,
One iron Turn-Table, 50 feet in diameter.
And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind, appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings Real Estate and premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10 000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them, in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee.
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 2 mth4m Nos 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me, by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D 1861, in Mortgage Book B, page 118, etc., and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book E, page 406, etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the bond secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the said bond the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as Trustee, in respect to the premises, I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee as aforesaid, and mortgagee in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A.D 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell, to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Phillipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station in Snyder township, Blair county; thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone borough and Snyder township, in Blair county, and Taylor township, in Centre county, to the sun mit of the Allegheny mountains, and thence through Rush township, Centre county, to and through the borough of Phillipsburg in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road, and belonging to said company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz:—

At Tyrone one siding about 316 feet long,
At Tyrone Engine House, one Siding about 1284 feet long.
At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet, total length.
At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 200 feet long.
At 11¾ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.
At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.
At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.
At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.
At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.
At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2075 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary therefor.
At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.
At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.
At Phillipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot, 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, erected thereon; with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with wood sheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21¾ Mile Post a lot of ground, containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Phillipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches, with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Phillipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with
One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.
One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.
One iron Turn-table, 50 feet in diameter
And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, landsan d appurtenances needful therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad sidings, real estate, and premises mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale; and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10 000 thereof, required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same, a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises, may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee.
No. 42 S. THIRD street, Philadelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
10 30 f1F10 Philadelphia

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES,

Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.

A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,

8 20mths6m4p PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

SALE OF 100 SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS.

On FRIDAY EVENING next, 19th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold about 100 Superb Oil Paintings, comprising works of rare merit.

Now open for examination. 1 16 4t

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND

MONEY BROKER,

N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS

Only one Square below the Exchange.

NATHANS' Principal Office, established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 5 4 1y 49

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND [11 14tuth

WINDOW SHADES

COPARTNERSHIPS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF CHARLES H. HAMRICK.—We, the undersigned, have formed a limited or special partnership under the provisions of the several acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania relating thereto, upon the following terms and conditions:—

First. The said partnership is to be conducted under the name of CHARLES H. HAMRICK.

Second. The general nature of the business to be carried on is that of importing, buying, and selling by wholesale, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods, and the place of business to be within the city of Philadelphia.

Third. The general partner is CHARLES H. HAMRICK, residing at No. 1231 N. SEVENTH Street, city of Philadelphia.

Fourth. The special partner is HART A LEAVITT, residing on West Walnut lane, Germantown, Twenty-second Ward of the city of Philadelphia, who has actually contributed and put into the common stock of said partnership twenty thousand dollars in goods and merchandise, consisting of Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods, appraised at said value by an appraiser duly appointed and qualified for that purpose by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, according to law.

Fifth. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-six (1866), and to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (1867).

CHAS. H. HAMRICK, General Partner.
H. A. LEAVITT, Special Partner.
2ta6t

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

COFFEE BROWNER,

FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,

Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the

United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers

Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**

The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way, **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

HYDE & TINGLEY,

No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,

1 6 stuthlmo PHILADELPHIA.

BAKERS' AND FAMILY

FLOUR,

"Pride of the West." "Mussulman."
"Eagle of Fort Wayne." "Lebanon Choice."
Lewistown." "Alternate."

BROOKE & PUGH,

1 6 1mo Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street.

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A BRANCH BANKING HOUSE

AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2rp

TENER & DAVIS,

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

No. 13 S. THIRD STREET,

MERCANTILE CLAIMS COLLECTED,

And Law Business of all kinds attended to in all parts of the United States and Canada with fidelity.

MATURING PAPER COLLECTED AT USUAL BANK RATES. 1 13 12rp

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

BLACK SILKS.

BLACK GROS DE RHINES.
BLACK FIGURED SILKS.
BLACK CORDED SILKS.
BLACK TAFFETAS.
BLACK GROS GRAINES.

Bought low and will be sold at a small advance.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
2m N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

JOHN W. YOUNG
NO. 70 N. FOURTH STREET,
Will close his Retail Establishment
JANUARY 23.

In the meantime
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
Will be offered to those in want of
DRESS GOODS and
1 13 4trp DOMESTICS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES AND SILVER WARE,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,
502 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has always on hand a beautiful assortment of Diamond Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Breastpins, Studs, and Diamond Sets, all of which will be sold at less than usual prices.

Diamonds mounted to order in the latest styles, and most substantial manner.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware

In great variety.

Plain Rings, a large assortment always on hand
Engagement and Wedding Rings in case or made to order.
Silver Ware for Bridal presents in all styles.
Watches repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed.
P. S.—Diamonds and all Precious Stones, as also Old Gold and Silver, bought for cash or taken in exchange. 12 20

RIGGS & BROTHER,

Chronometer,

Clock, and

Watchmakers,

No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. 1 5 1m*

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,

5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 30 1y Solid Silver-ware.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 1y No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH STREET

At his old-established store,

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN

FANCY FURS

FOR

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.

I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 2 4m5p

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 826 ARCH Street, Below Ninth,

Has now open a splendid variety of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS

Of every description, latest and most approved styles, [10 18 3m

Every article warranted as represented.

DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS.

ADAMS COUNTY PARED PEACHES.
UNPARED PEACHES.
DRIED CHERRIES.

Peaches and Cherries in CANS. These Fruits are the finest put up. For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,
1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Have just opened, from New York, 300 doz. Linen Napkins, from $2 50 up to $6 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doyles, $1 20, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 a doz.
200 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, from 25 cts. up to $1
8-4 double Damask Table Linens.
Power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Table Cloths.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Bird-eye Linen.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Russia Crash, by the yard.
Just opened, 1000 doz. Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 11, 12½, 13, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cts.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 25 up to 75 cts.
One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts.
One lot of French worked Hdkfs., 25 cts.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25 cts up to 80 cts.
Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs.
Gents' colored-border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs.
One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, $2 25, very cheap.
A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked.
White Goods, White Goods.
One lot of White Brilliants, very cheap, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts a yard.
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Victoria Lawns.
Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Cambric Plaid Muslins.
White Tarlatans and Swiss Muslins, Etc. Etc.

PRICE & WOOD.

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins
Pillow case and Sheeting Muslins.
Canton Flannels 31½, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.
Black Alpacas, a very cheap one, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, 87 and $1 25. 1 13

COTTON GOODS.

WIDE CHINTZES, 31 cents.
CALICOES, best makes, 25 cents.
10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS.
10-4 WALTHAM SHEETINGS.
9-4 PEPPERILL SHEETINGS.
NEW YORK MILLS.
WAMSUTTA.
WILLIAMSVILLE.
5-4 PILLOW MUSLINS.
FIVE BALES of 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at 31 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

1 2 3m N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Every Variety of Linen, Lace, and Embroidered Hdkfs.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
ALSO, LACES, AND LACE ARTICLES,
EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, ETC. ETC.

E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

12 15 1m

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS.

And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK, $1 12½ and $1 25.
FINE WIDE TABLE DAMASK, $1 50 and $2 00.
100 dozen NAPKINS, at $2 88.
RED-BORDERED TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINEN.
BIRD'S EYE LINEN, in fine qualities.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

2 3m N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

Laces and Lace Goods,

EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, VEILS,
LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,

In all their Varieties.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

36 NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY! 36

OPERA CLOAKS!
OPERA SACKS!

The entire stock of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS selling off at a Great Sacrifice!

No. 36 S. NINTH STREET.

1 11 6t B. HUNTER, Agent.